

Monday June 17 1974

No. 59,117 Price 6p

# Warm Israel welcome for President Nixon despite alarm over nuclear deal

President Nixon arrived in Israel yesterday to a warm official welcome which concealed the strong disquiet felt in the country about his nuclear agreement with Egypt, announced last week.

Mr Nixon drove to a working session with Israel leaders, accom-

panied by Dr Kissinger. The talks will be continued today.

In Damascus earlier, Mr Nixon had taken a further step in the repairing of American friendship with Arab nations by agreeing to the reestablishment of full diplomatic relations between Syria and the United States.

## Talks to cover \$1,500m arms aid

From Eric Marsden

Jerusalem, June 16

Israelis put their gratitude for past favours above their alarm over more recent events and welcomed President Nixon with cheers and brave smiles today.

They were saluting the man who came to their aid with massive arms supplies in 1970 when Russian domination of the Middle East seemed a threat, and who speeded up the arrival of tanks and aircraft during the worst days of the October war.

For the moment they forgot their fears that Mr Nixon's policy of closer ties with Arab states might carry new risks for their security, and the latest shock caused by his agreement to provide Egypt with nuclear power reactors and uranium for them. As television viewers watched Mr Nixon's "Spirit of '76" aircraft coming in to land at Ben Gurion airport a commentator said that the President was being welcomed "in spite of these misgivings".

The decision to give President Sadat nuclear aid is sure to be the focal point of the talks the President is holding today and tomorrow with Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and his colleagues. It has caused a political sensation here which has been damped down publicly in deference to the nation's guest, but is sure to rage after he has gone.

First reactions by Government leaders were mild. Mr Aharon Yariv, the Information Minister, pointed out that Israel had been receiving aid in nuclear research from the United States since 1955. Mr Yigal Allon, the Foreign Minister, said he was "not happy" about the news and regretted that Israel had been given no advance notice of it. But he did not think there was any military danger to Israel, because effective inspection would prevent it.

Others not involved in welcoming Mr Nixon have been sharper with their criticism. The Likud opposition party has accused Mr Allon of toning down his reaction. So has Mr Yosef Almog, the Mayor of Haifa and former Labour Minister. The Knesset foreign affairs and defence committee, which has many Government members, has expressed its concern over the agreement.

Israeli scientists are reported to be doubtful over the efficacy of American inspection of an Egyptian nuclear plant and to

fear that Egypt may be tempted to emulate India in developing nuclear capability. Newspapers also point out that the United States has in effect legitimized a nuclear contest in the Middle East and will be unable to raise moral objections if the Soviet Union becomes involved.

Expert opinion is quoted that the agreement will enable Egypt to produce nuclear weapons by using additional reactors to supplement those agreements with other countries.

There was little hint of any of this anxiety as the smiling Mr Nixon stepped from his aircraft and trod a narrow red carpet to the welcoming dias. President Ephraim Katzir, a scientist of international repute, stuck stoically to his uncontroversial brief and wished the American leader and Mrs Nixon "a very warm shalom".

He praised America's help to Israel in dark days and said Mr Nixon's presence epitomized the peace mission in the Middle East which the United States was pursuing under his leadership.

Israelis applauded their efforts and were wholeheartedly participating in them.

President Nixon said it was a very great moment for him to be the first United States President to visit Israel. He recalled that he had made visits before becoming President, in 1966 and in the last days of the 1957 war when he met troops and their leaders. He realized then how much Israel had gone through to defend itself in war, how much it had cost and "how much the goal of peace means for both sides".

The terrible danger of war was to be reduced and later removed. He was travelling to nations which had over the years been Israel's traditional adversaries, and the main purpose of this tour and his later visit to the Soviet Union was "to seek peace for the whole world". He added: "We have taken the first step along that long road. We are dedicated to it and we believe that you are too."

In 1957 he would have said this was an impossible goal but it had now become "a possible dream". Amid cheers Mr Nixon declared: "We want to make it come true."

Mr Rabin and other ministers headed the line of dignitaries introduced to the President, who inspected a guard of honour of Air Force cadets and was given a 21-gun salute. A banner proclaiming "Israel welcomes the President of the United States"

stretched along the roof of the airport building.

Plans for an Israeli fighter escort to meet his aircraft were cancelled in view of yesterday's misunderstanding over a similar gesture by the Syrian Air Force.

The procession, with the President in a closed bullet-proof car, first passed through the narrow streets of Lod, the birthplace of St George, which was an Arab town until 1948 but is now almost wholly Jewish. Townspeople lined rope barriers to wave to the visitors.

Then the procession sped past the fall at Ramle where hundreds of convinced Arab terrorists are held to climb the road to Jerusalem through the kibbutzim of the Jordan Valley.

At the entrance of the city an estimated 30,000 schoolchildren lined the road and there were large crowds in the streets. The route did not come within sight of the city walls until it reached the King David Hotel and did not run close to the Arab suburbs.

At the hotel, which has been almost completely cleared of guests to make way for the American visitors, Mr Nixon had a working session this evening with Mr Rabin, Mr Allon and Mr Peres, the Defence Minister. The President was accompanied by Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, and senior officials.

After the meeting, which lasted nearly an hour and a half, he visited the residence of President Katzir and then made a courtesy call on Mrs Golda Meir, who is still living in the Prime Minister's official residence though she left office two weeks ago. This evening he is attending a state banquet at the Knesset.

In the working sessions, which continue tomorrow morning, it is not expected that substantive proposals for further peace moves will be made but Mr Nixon will hear the views and reservations of Israel's leaders on the progress made so far with Egypt and Syria.

There will also be bilateral talks on Israel's request for long-term aid, already agreed in principle with Dr Kissinger. This would cover Israel's defence needs over the next five or six years and reportedly involve \$1,500m of arms supplies annually, including sophisticated weapons intended to match latest Soviet supplies to Arab states.

Photograph, page 4

## Azores meeting with Portuguese head of state

Lisbon, June 16.—President Nixon will meet President Spinoza of Portugal during a brief stop in the Azores on Wednesday on his way home from the Middle East. Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, said today.

An American spokesman here confirmed the meeting and said the talks would begin at 11 am local time, but gave no further details.

A Portuguese Foreign Minister spokesman tonight said his visit to Egypt, the 24 hours he spent here were no less important. There were no dramatic announcements about economic aid or instant solution to the Middle East crisis, but the two countries gave formal expression to their rapprochement.

Even more important from the Syrian point of view is that this has happened with few apparent concessions on Syria's part. Indeed, as much was made clear by President Nixon when he said that he agreed with President Hafez al-Assad, of Syria, that disengagement was merely a "first step" towards a Syrian President to the United States.

## Syria and US to restore full diplomatic links

From Paul Martin

Damascus, June 16

President Nixon wound up his visit to Damascus today with a United States commitment to work with Syria for a Middle East peace based on Israel withdrawal. Marking an event which would have been unthinkable less than six months ago, the two countries decided to reestablish full diplomatic links.

Although the occasion lacked the pomp, ceremony and sheer enthusiasm of Mr Nixon's visit to Egypt, the 24 hours he spent here were no less important. There were no dramatic announcements about economic aid or instant solution to the Middle East crisis, but the two countries gave formal expression to their rapprochement.

Even more important from the Syrian point of view is that this has happened with few apparent concessions on Syria's part. Indeed, as much was made clear by President Nixon when he said that he agreed with President Hafez al-Assad, of Syria, that disengagement was merely a "first step" towards a Syrian President to the United States.

Throughout the talks and in

public appearances, President Assad has emphasized it is only the question of "complete" Israeli withdrawal, but also "Palestinian rights". This was a case President Nixon had already heard put forcibly by both President Sadat of Egypt and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia. However, it was in Damascus that Mr Nixon declared his "understanding" of Arab feelings over the Palestine issue.

For this part Mr Nixon has won the endorsement of President Assad for their continuing joint peace efforts under the United Nations resolution 338.

However, the most important aspect of Mr Nixon's visit was the decision of the two countries locked in ideological battle for almost a decade, to correct the mistakes of the past. This forms a solid basis for Mr Nixon on which to pursue his attempts to win Congressional approval for a \$100m (£41m) aid to Syria as part of the peace package.

President Assad accepted an invitation to visit the United States "at a date to be fixed". This would be the first visit of a Syrian President to the United States.

Continued on page 4, col 5

## Provisional IRA agrees to talks with Protestant groups

From Robert Fisk

ev. Loughran, one of the Sinn Fein leaders in Belfast, who has been interned twice because the Army believed he was a Provisional IRA commander, said that the bonus he received in the North lay partly on the Protestant to talk with republicans. "The Republican movement will not be found wanting in its willingness to talk", he added.

The leaders of the strike that brought down the Northern Ireland Executive have said repeatedly that they would talk to the Provisons if the IRA could gain a mandate in an election, but that any future conference about the next government of Northern Ireland must involve Ulstermen only.

A disclosure on Saturday that members of the UDA, the Ulster Volunteer Force and other paramilitary groups were talking about a cease-fire in the Provisons, followed by talks about the future of the province has therefore not persuaded the IRA to support the use of Ulster nationalism.

The IRA oration is a ritual affair each year and always contains the view of the Provisons' army council. There were several leading IRA men from Belfast present as well as

Mr Sean MacStiofain, the former Provisional chief of staff, although he took no part in the strike.

Once again, long ranks of men in black uniforms, berets and dark glasses were allowed to parade openly in the three and a half miles from the local railway station to the cemetery.

Afterwards police cordoned off every road leading from the district. Several hundred police men in blue riot helmets stopped every car while Irish troops carrying sub-machine guns and FN rifles crouched in the ditches.

In spite of the IRA's refusal to negotiate with the Protestants on an exclusively Ulster basis,

the weekend witnessed a remarkable determination by the loyalists to come to terms with republicans.

Last week officers in the UDA's West Belfast brigade

were called together to discuss their attitude to a three-day conference which starts today and in which representatives of the UDA, the UVF and other movements will discuss the future of Northern Ireland.

The UDA said in a document issued later that its officers agreed to recommend to their men the three-month ceasefire with the Provisons, and the official IRA, which would be supported by the loyalist armies. During such a ceasefire no arms would be brought into Ulster.

At the end of the three months, the UDA states, there will be talks about "a lasting peace in our country", if both sides have honoured their agreement.

The talks would exclude politicians like the Rev Ian Paisley, Mr William Craig and Mr Harry West, the three loyalist leaders who supported last month's strike.

In spite of the IRA's refusal to negotiate with the Protestants on an exclusively Ulster basis,

the weekend witnessed a remarkable determination by the loyalists to come to terms with republicans.

Last week officers in the UDA's West Belfast brigade

were called together to discuss their attitude to a three-day conference which starts today and in which representatives of the UDA, the UVF and other movements will discuss the future of Northern Ireland.

The UDA said in a document issued later that its officers agreed to recommend to their men the three-month ceasefire with the Provisons, and the official IRA, which would be supported by the loyalist armies. During such a ceasefire no arms would be brought into Ulster.

At the end of the three months, the UDA states, there will be talks about "a lasting peace in our country", if both sides have honoured their agreement.

The talks would exclude politicians like the Rev Ian Paisley, Mr William Craig and Mr Harry West, the three loyalist leaders who supported last month's strike.

In spite of the IRA's refusal to negotiate with the Protestants on an exclusively Ulster basis,

the weekend witnessed a remarkable determination by the loyalists to come to terms with republicans.

Last week officers in the UDA's West Belfast brigade

were called together to discuss their attitude to a three-day conference which starts today and in which representatives of the UDA, the UVF and other movements will discuss the future of Northern Ireland.

The UDA said in a document issued later that its officers agreed to recommend to their men the three-month ceasefire with the Provisons, and the official IRA, which would be supported by the loyalist armies. During such a ceasefire no arms would be brought into Ulster.

At the end of the three months, the UDA states, there will be talks about "a lasting peace in our country", if both sides have honoured their agreement.

The talks would exclude politicians like the Rev Ian Paisley, Mr William Craig and Mr Harry West, the three loyalist leaders who supported last month's strike.

In spite of the IRA's refusal to negotiate with the Protestants on an exclusively Ulster basis,

the weekend witnessed a remarkable determination by the loyalists to come to terms with republicans.

Last week officers in the UDA's West Belfast brigade

were called together to discuss their attitude to a three-day conference which starts today and in which representatives of the UDA, the UVF and other movements will discuss the future of Northern Ireland.

The UDA said in a document issued later that its officers agreed to recommend to their men the three-month ceasefire with the Provisons, and the official IRA, which would be supported by the loyalist armies. During such a ceasefire no arms would be brought into Ulster.

At the end of the three months, the UDA states, there will be talks about "a lasting peace in our country", if both sides have honoured their agreement.

The talks would exclude politicians like the Rev Ian Paisley, Mr William Craig and Mr Harry West, the three loyalist leaders who supported last month's strike.

In spite of the IRA's refusal to negotiate with the Protestants on an exclusively Ulster basis,

the weekend witnessed a remarkable determination by the loyalists to come to terms with republicans.

Last week officers in the UDA's West Belfast brigade

were called together to discuss their attitude to a three-day conference which starts today and in which representatives of the UDA, the UVF and other movements will discuss the future of Northern Ireland.

The UDA said in a document issued later that its officers agreed to recommend to their men the three-month ceasefire with the Provisons, and the official IRA, which would be supported by the loyalist armies. During such a ceasefire no arms would be brought into Ulster.

At the end of the three months, the UDA states, there will be talks about "a lasting peace in our country", if both sides have honoured their agreement.

The talks would exclude politicians like the Rev Ian Paisley, Mr William Craig and Mr Harry West, the three loyalist leaders who supported last month's strike.

In spite of the IRA's refusal to negotiate with the Protestants on an exclusively Ulster basis,

the weekend witnessed a remarkable determination by the loyalists to come to terms with republicans.

Last week officers in the UDA's West Belfast brigade

were called together to discuss their attitude to a three-day conference which starts today and in which representatives of the UDA, the UVF and other movements will discuss the future of Northern Ireland.

The UDA said in a document issued later that its officers agreed to recommend to their men the three-month ceasefire with the Provisons, and the official IRA, which would be supported by the loyalist armies. During such a ceasefire no arms would be brought into Ulster.

At the end of the three months, the UDA states, there will be talks about "a lasting peace in our country", if both sides have honoured their agreement.

The talks would exclude politicians like the Rev Ian Paisley, Mr William Craig and Mr Harry West, the three loyalist leaders who supported last month's strike.

In spite of the IRA's refusal to negotiate with the Protestants on an exclusively Ulster basis,

the weekend witnessed a remarkable determination by the loyalists to come to terms with republicans.

Last week officers in the UDA's West Belfast brigade

were called together to discuss their attitude to a three-day conference which starts today and in which representatives of the UDA, the UVF and other movements will discuss the future of Northern Ireland.

The UDA said in a document issued later that its officers agreed to recommend to their men the three-month ceasefire with the Provisons, and the official IRA, which would be supported by the loyalist armies. During such a ceasefire no arms would be brought into Ulster.

At the end of the three months, the UDA states, there will be talks about "a lasting peace in our country", if both sides have honoured their agreement.

The talks would exclude politicians like the Rev Ian Paisley, Mr William Craig and Mr Harry West, the three loyalist leaders who supported last month's strike.

In spite of the IRA's refusal to negotiate with the Protestants on an exclusively Ulster basis,

the weekend witnessed a remarkable determination by the loyalists to come to terms with republicans.

Last week officers in the UDA's West Belfast brigade

## HOME NEWS

## Troops shoot Ulster man said to have had mental age of 10

From a Staff Reporter

Belfast  
Mr Austin Currie, the Social Democratic and Labour Party Assemblyman who was Minister of Housing in the Northern Ireland Executive, is to take up the case of a young man, said to have had a mental age of 10, who was shot dead by the Army on Saturday.

Mr Patrick Cunningham, aged 22, was killed by troops 200 yards from his home at Benburb, Co Tyrone, after refusing to stop when challenged during a search operation. The Army says he appeared to try to draw a gun, but confirmed later that no weapon was found on him.

Controversy was aroused in Northern Ireland during the early days of the civil violence when one of the first men to be shot dead by the Army, in Strabane, Co Tyrone, turned out to be a deaf mute. Local Roman Catholics are demanding an inquiry into Mr Cunningham's death. They say that he was unarmed and had no connection with the IRA or any other organization.

The Army says that during a search operation by troops, believed to be from the Life Guards, a man ran out of some bushes and appeared to be about to draw a weapon from his pocket. He was repeatedly challenged but refused to stop and was shot.

Residents say that Mr Cunningham had probably run away because he was frightened of men in uniform. They claimed he had been assaulted by soldiers a year ago.

The police are holding a routine inquiry and the Army's special investigation branch is conducting the investigation required after every shooting incident involving the security forces.

Mr Currie is expected to take up the matter with the British Government. Mr Seamus Mallon, chairman of the SDLP Assembly party, who went to the scene of the shooting, has demanded that Mr Rees, the Secretary of State, should treat the death as murder. He says that the Army did not allow anyone near the body for two hours after the shooting.

The wife of a shop owner in Armagh and a Chinese kitchen hand in Belfast were badly wounded at the weekend. On Saturday, Mrs Geraldine Corrigan was shot in the temple by two armed men trying to rob the family shop in Cathedral Road, Armagh, after she had thrown a wire basket at them.

## Damage to Cambridge Rubens may be lasting

By Kenneth Gosling

Arts Reporter  
Deep grooves forming the letters "IRA" on the surface of Rubens's "Adoration of the Magi" in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, may never be removed entirely by restoration, the Rev Michael Till, the Dean, said yesterday.

The damage was noticed by a visitor on Saturday after police had been called to investigate the robbery of an offertory box by thieves who broke in the previous evening.

Early yesterday two soldiers, who the Army said were off duty, were slightly wounded in Ballynahinch, Co Down, when shots were fired towards a public house in the main street.

Police in Belfast are expected to apply for an extradition warrant for Fusilier David Moody, aged 25, a British Army deserter who defected from his unit in Belfast after Private Thomas Forsyth, of the part-time Ulster Defence Regiment, was found shot dead in the city last October.

Fusilier Moody was apparently arrested by the Swedish police in Stockholm last week. His presence there was first disclosed by *The Times* earlier this year. He is expected to claim that he is a political refugee. He has been assisted in Sweden by a lawyer who has specialized in helping Americans who refused to fight in the Vietnam war.

One of the more ingenious escape attempts at the Maze Prison at Long Kesh failed on Saturday when six republican prisoners were stopped from trying to leave the camp dressed in home-made British Army uniforms and carrying dummy rifles carved from wood, presumably in the prison workshop.

They were stopped after marching in formation towards the front gate. They got out of their own compound before being recognized, perhaps because they had tried to time their escape with the changing of the prison guards.

Stavanger, Norway, June 15.—The European Human Rights Commission today ended the second round of its inquiry into alleged torture by British security forces in Northern Ireland. Seventeen witnesses were heard in the latest round of the inquiry, which started on Wednesday.

The commission has not decided yet whether there will be more hearings. At least three important witnesses are still in jail in Northern Ireland. Reuter.



A section of the crowd in Trafalgar Square, London, yesterday during demonstrations in support of nationalist movements in the three Portuguese African territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

## Treasury started Benn campaign

Continued from page 1

ment. His officials were told in blunt Liverpudlian terms that the manifesto proposals must be translated into government policy. Some of the senior civil servants were horrified.

The working party has completed its draft of a Green Paper and it is with Mr Benn before being presented to the Cabinet's public enterprise committee of which Mr Wilson is chairman. The working party's members were mostly departmental ministers and officials, but Mr Benn did bring in one or two outsiders.

One was Dr Stuart Holland, an economist and a champion of the board. He was an active member of the Labour Party's public sector group which had originated the proposal.

The chairman of that group was Mrs Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, who recruited Dr Holland as her economic adviser when Labour came into office.

The Treasury was not represented on the working party but it soon became aware of its deliberations. By then nothing could be done to halt production of the draft Green Paper.

But the Treasury, according to one source, shifted the emphasis of its argument. It became a question whether the Government, given the economic climate, should afford such a

board. It was then that Mr Benn and others decided to come into the open and make speeches about the Green Paper.

Nothing was said, in fact, outside the commitment contained in the manifesto. Although the confidential document Mr Benn presented to the TUC-Government liaison committee on the work of his department elaborated on the manifesto, most of the details could have been found in Labour's programme produced last year.

Mr Benn, it is clear, has set out to defeat the system by going outside it to win the support of the trade unions and the party rank and file. The disagreements among ministers are not so much over the proposals, although they will undoubtedly be watered down when they reach the public enterprise committee.

As a policy matter the proposals for injecting more cash into depressed areas have obvious attractions for ministers involved in regional affairs. The Scottish and Welsh sit at the public enterprise committee.

Mr Benn is pursuing his industrial policy of examining the books of leading companies to see how much state aid they have received in the past four years. His decision to examine the role of the state in 20 important companies proved impractical.

Departmental officials said

would be examining the books of 3,000 companies associated with the leading companies that civil servants would have to be taken off other important work.

Mr Benn compromised and changed his order affecting the 10 leading companies. But he is asking to the country's 100 biggest companies asking them if they would cooperate by telling him how much money they have received in state aid.

This plan goes far beyond that. On his own figures, privately

named companies have received

£1 a day in state aid for the last four years, and he believes that the figure could in fact be nearly £1m.

His department has been ordered to calculate what

sector industry is subsidized by the nationalized industries in

cheaper freight costs, the differ-

ence between consumer and

industrial postal and telephone

charges, and the gas and elec-

tricity industrial tariffs.

Mr Benn says that he is not criticizing past governments for paying out the money. But he does

say it is part of his argument

that private enterprise should be more accountable for the way it spends the taxpayers' money.

Next week the government and

opposition arguments on the

issue will be given an airing in

the Commons because the Com-

monwealth have tabled a motion

for debate. Many politicians see

it as a dress rehearsal for the

general election.

## Whitehall concern over plant closure

By Maurice Corrigan

Industrial Editor

The British Steel Corporation's

chemicals plant in Bristol will

be reopened after repairs have

been completed and the local

community is satisfied with the

newly social democratic

Mr Alec Douglas-

Brown, Lincoln

Britain would race

unions applied a

of energy, they put

claims to improv

ity and delivery

that happened,

would be able to

the higher pay th

Mr David Steel,

Chief Whip, told

Liberal Party's co

Andrews that Scot

ists and Liberal

ready to coopera

menting the Kill

mission recom

self-government

But the recomme

only a first step

substitute for the

of having full se

for Scotland.

## 'Phoney of parties nearly over' - Mr He

The "phoney war Labour and Conservative nearly over, with bar going to the Tories, said on Saturday

He told the annual of the Conservative Wales: "We have taken our nerve through a wrong move, how intentional, could have Wilson the excuse to fight an election...

He would have welcomed more than a quiet fought without re Britain's real problem that period is ending

servative Party has more sense with Mr Wilson's tax

While Labour dressing begin to as the shoddy itself social contract is in public relations game it really is, then bringing forward a well thought out pr

Mr Whitelaw, Party chairman, said on Saturday Labour MPs, left-wingers, wanted election election bid had to be paid.

bigger majority so can push the Conservative leadership still from the policies of ally social democr

Mr Alec Douglas-Brown, Lincoln

British Steel Corporation's

chemicals plant in Bristol will be reopened after repairs have been completed and the local

community is satisfied with the

newly social democratic

Mr Hugh Scanlon

is in Whitehall

that in Wedgewood Benn was

across beyond his ministerial

responsibilities if he ordered the

closure of the plant last Wednesday because of alleged fire

danger.

Mr Benn is Secretary of State for Industry, but government responsibility for safety is vested in Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment.

The Department of Industry said yesterday: "Mr Benn had

no statutory powers to close

down this factory on safety grounds.

This is a matter for Mr Foot through the Factories Inspectorate. But the need for that did not arise since Mr Benn is the sponsoring minister for the British Steel Corporation, and so the Secretary of State was in a position to ask the chairman, Dr Mountbatten, to close the factory."

Scanlon b expected social co

By Our Labour S

One of the

from rank and fi

in the TUC wage restraint

measures of soci

the Government

conference of the

Union of Engin

The conference in Great Yarmouth

presidential add

to endorse the

TUC economic

which last week

posals for holdi

to the level w

keep pace with

living.

A speech by

the union's engi

in April swung a

to settle and an over

industry. The en

ers also put

autumn consider

claim for next ye

The conferen

support the Law

nationalizati

ment interventi

industry.

## Labour 'must not take TUC for granted'

by itself cannot and never will solve all our problems. We need more. We need actions to deal with the extremes in wealth and poverty in this country," he said.

Better pensions were not the end of the road. They were the beginning of a square deal for old-age pensioners. The Labour Government in its first 100 days had provided more action and less talk than its predecessor.

Mr Murray told 3,000 Yorkshire miners at their annual demonstration that the trade union movement had received an unequivocal assurance from Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, that读

the Interim Report on the Working Week, the Retirement Age, Improvement in Pensions and other questions, in the light of the interim report on the mining industry to be published tomorrow.

Referring to the social contract, Mr Daly said working it

## Weather forecast and recordings



## ME NEWS

**Students' shift over**  
**leads' unlikely to**  
**back ministers**

Devlin in Correspondent  
an on appearances at meetings by some government ministers is likely to in spite of a new motion carried at the conference in London on Saturday.

National Union of Students reaffirmed that "fascist" and "should not be allowed to a university and conference, a decision taken annual conference in last April.

tion, reaffirmed contains new to individual unions on carry out the principle. I the clause carried at to "prevent any members, from speaking in by whatever means are (including disruption setting).

new clauses which place that are:

Conference believes that of members students could not allow a platform of organized fascism on its campus. We in this decision we are, on the side of democracy, the right of students to live without interference believes that union should refuse to such organizations.

If such meetings are organized, we will carry out the above policy in such meetings through the demands of the union. Colleagues the past success of a, and my personal support of the intended place. Conference believes over possible the proposal constituent organization, a platform to a fascist speaker should be debated.

Conference condemns acts of aggression be counter-productive, bankrupt and a sub-demonstrated.

**Brief**  
**ent leader**  
**0 resign**

C Begbie is to remain of the Open University Association. His letter submitted in been withdrawn.

Begbie resigned when the national council against circulating his for a new constitution; meeting on Saturday the reversed its decision.

**Union officers**  
Officers for the Oxford Robert McDonagh, president; Ruth of St Hugh's, librarian; Williams, of Queen's; Victor van Amerongen, secretary.

**Campaign**  
Albert Adley, Conservative for Christchurch and has called for a campaign to save Highcliffe Castle, Christchurch, Hampshire, of which, he says, have it demolished.

**ide preserves**  
verges in west Sussex be less frequently closed, because of council decision to try certain species of and fauna which exists the verges.

**I dropped**  
Van Knott, aged 52, has applied as prospective candidate for Ipswich. A candidate will be named a week or two.

**On teeth**  
ounds of milk teeth lost, Gwynedd schools being tested to see if absorbed lead from supplies.

**closed**  
a beach at Bude, Cornwall, 17 people were in a mass rescue last summer. been closed to bathers.

**e ends**  
ailways telephone information service at Crewe has been by British Rail as my measure.

**cial discrimination in factories criticized**

**E Evans**  
airs Correspondent  
by employers and  
ions generally to act racial discrimination is in a report by Political Economic Planning, published. An investigation showed that more than 500 plants, particularly for non-skilled labour, is about the same among white and minority workers. The coloured workers make up a higher proportion of applicants, particularly for non-skilled workers, than they do of the workforce. A West Indian or Asian has to make more than twice as many applications as a white man to find a job.

The minority groups, particularly the men, are also heavily concentrated in unskilled manual work and are much more likely than their white counterparts to work on permanent night shifts.

More than half of plants with appreciable numbers of minority workers do not have supervisory staff from the minority groups now and do not expect to appoint any soon, the report says. Minority supervisors of non-manual workers are even less common. But the study suggests that expectations of white resistance to such appointments are more common than actual experience of it.



Contestants in the veterans' race held every three years by the Cyclists' Touring Club pedalling along their hundred-mile route near Bayford, Hertfordshire, yesterday. More than 300 men aged over 50 and women over 40 took part in five regional races.

**Deposit proposed to ensure old cars are scrapped**

To ensure that when a car's useful life is finished it is handed over for "recycling", registration fees for private vehicles should include a refundable deposit of about £50.

That is one of the radical recommendations on road and rail traffic from a report, published yesterday, by an independent commission on transport. The commission was set up by the Bishop Suffragan of Kingston upon Thames, the Right Rev Hugh Montefiore.

Its report also calls for most road-building in towns to be stopped until new management policies have been put into action and present investment proposals reviewed. The commission adds that the embargo should not apply to roads forming part of new urban development.

ments or environmental problems, or to road schemes already well advanced.

The report, called *Changing Directions*, says the interests of motorists and businessmen were well known, but those of children, old people, housewives and others who make up the mass of pedestrians, cyclists and bus passengers were not. "It is right we should speak up for them," it says.

Transport policies should be designed to help pedestrians and cyclists. Bus services should be expanded and private transport restricted where necessary.

In a foreword to the report the bishop says: "All Christian ministry has three spheres of operation: among individuals, within the church, and to society. The commission has been part of my ministry to society."

Some of the forms are old, because after showing their dossier to representatives of the ambulance authority about 18 months ago, the practice of putting the time a call was received at control at the top of each form handed to a crew was stopped.

The men blame the system rather than the individuals who run it. Control of the London ambulance service was centralized at a new headquarters in Waterloo about 18 months ago. Before then it was split among five area controls.

The crews claim that it is impossible for coordinators working from Waterloo to have detailed local knowledge of the who of London, and as a result often send the wrong ambulances to calls, ignoring nearer available vehicles.

No comment was available from the London ambulance service yesterday.

**Union seeks London ambulance inquiry**

By Our Labour Staff

The Confederation of Health Service Employees has written to its five sponsored MPs and to Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, calling for an inquiry into allegations of inefficiency in the London ambulance service.

The charges come from ambulance crews who are members of the union. They say there are often unacceptable long delays between calls being received at ambulance control at Waterloo and being passed on to ambulance crews.

Members of the Park Royal ambulance branch of COHSE in North-west London have compiled evidence to back their complaints. It includes LA4s, the pink forms handed to ambulance crews when they are given a call.

Some of the forms show delays of up to an hour between the call being received at control and being passed to an ambulance. One shows a call timed at control at 9.40 am and at the ambulance station at 10.23 am. The patient was unconscious and the crew's remarks at the bottom of the sheet are: "This patient was nearly dead when arriving at hospital."

Another sheet gives the time a call was received at control as 11.47 am, and at the station as 1.34 pm. The patient was a girl aged four, who had pneumonia. The crew's remarks are: "One hour 33 minutes delay."

Some of the forms are old, because after showing their dossier to representatives of the ambulance authority about 18 months ago, the practice of putting the time a call was received at control at the top of each form handed to a crew was stopped.

The men blame the system rather than the individuals who run it. Control of the London ambulance service was centralized at a new headquarters in Waterloo about 18 months ago. Before then it was split among five area controls.

The crews claim that it is impossible for coordinators working from Waterloo to have detailed local knowledge of the who of London, and as a result often send the wrong ambulances to calls, ignoring nearer available vehicles.

No comment was available from the London ambulance service yesterday.

**RAF team wins**

An RAF team won the national helicopter championship at Hickling, Sussex, yesterday. An army team was second, and a navy team third.

**Regional report**

**Sprouting of committees and pedants revolt expected over road signs****Trevor Fishlock**  
**Cardiff**

could be done by altering one or two letters, a tidying-up process.

There is a good precedent for this. In recent years the corrupted English forms Dolgellau, Llanelli, Town, Conway, have been officially tidied and reformed: Dolgellau, Llanelli, Tywyn, Conway. In the same way, Caernarfon could change to Caernarfon, the Welsh form is widely used (indeed, has appeared often in *The Times*) and it would be silly to have both on one sign.

In the same way, Aberavon might change to Aberafan, Aberdare to Aberdare, Barry to Barry, even Wrexham to Wrexham.

In essentially Welsh-speaking areas most people might prefer to settle for the sole use of the Welsh name of their town or village, the name they usually use, even when it looks and sounds completely different to the English name. Aberdaff (Cardigan) is a case in point.

In anglicized areas, however, people might not be so ready to accept phonetic Welsh spelling. For these there is a case, in the interests of common sense and convenience, for reaching agreement on one Welsh form. In most cases this

feels happy with Llansteffan; but how would Caerffili go down as the sole version of Caerphilly, and Ponty-pwll as the official way of spelling Pontypool?

It has been put to me that people living in those areas love tradition just as much as Welsh-speakers and would not object. But there could be arguments.

In the effort to reach single forms of names wherever possible, Welsh purists might have to concede that some Welsh names died out so long ago that they are not worth reviving. Obviously lines will have to be drawn, but it is worth remembering that some towns in anglicized areas have names unknown to the English-speaking inhabitants, but commonly used by Welsh speakers. Usk (Brynbwr) is an example.

The pursuit of simplicity might involve the ending of the rather pedantic use of the definite article (Y) in certain place names—like Y Rhyl, Y Barri, Y Traillw (Welshpool).

The agreed forms of place names will have to be incorporated into ordnance survey maps and in this way will reach popular motoring maps and atlases. The transition to bilingual signs offers local authorities an excellent opportunity to tidy up place names and to act in the spirit of Welsh language legislation. It offers them an opportunity of tidying up road signs which, even in English alone, are often badly sized, too abundant and confusing.

**It's the Government's intention to encourage good pension schemes.****It's our intention to help you provide them.**

"I wish to make it plain that we are in favour of and wish to encourage the development of good occupational pension schemes which are highly valued by the people in them."

That's what the Secretary of State for Social Services said in the Commons recently.

The cancellation of the planned State Reserve Scheme makes good company pensions even more vital.

Employees have every right to a good scheme that gives them financial security in retirement.

And the companies already operating such schemes are finding that the advantages can often offset the costs.

If you haven't finally decided on

your scheme, we can give you the help we've already given many other progressive businesses.

As one of Britain's largest insurance companies, we can provide a tailor-made GRE plan that's right for you—whether you've ten employees or ten thousand.

So have a word with your broker or local GRE branch.

Head Office: Royal Exchange, London EC3P 3DN.



**Guardian**  
**Royal Exchange**  
**Assurance**

A good name to trust your pensions to.

**Trust urges safeguard for accused employees**

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The possibility of introducing legislation or retaining sections of the Industrial Relations Act to safeguard the jobs of accused people was raised by the Apex Trust in a report yesterday.

The trust, an employment agency for former prisoners, which is backed by the Home Office, said that employers who dismissed a man when he was charged with an offence, before he was proved guilty or innocent, should in all cases be heavily censured by the courts.

Employers should be educated to to feel that it was their duty to keep the man's job available, even when he was charged with an offence.

The trust was commenting on the report of the working party on bail procedures in magistrates' courts. The court had to do more to help a defendant to maintain his position in the community, it believed.

**Yard detective suspended pending inquiry**

By Clive Borrell

Det. Chief Supt William Moody, one of Scotland Yard's most experienced detectives, has been suspended from duty on full pay pending the outcome of an investigation involving between thirty and forty police officers.

Mr Moody was in charge of an investigation of bribery and corruption two years ago, when charges were brought against an inspector and a sergeant after two staff reporters of *The Times* had tape-recorded conversations with the officers had with an informer. The two officers were sent to prison for periods of seven and six years.

**Father charged with arson**

Edward Baker, aged 29, unemployed, is to appear before

magistrates at Swansea today charged with arson, which resulted in the death of his son.

The charge arises from a fire at a council house in Townhill Road, Swansea, on Saturday in which two children, Terence Baker, aged eight, and Deborah Baker, aged six, died.



## OVERSEAS

ubs and  
ck  
icans  
out

ish, Somalia, June 16.—South Africa's presidents left for today after a bitter over filling an administrative post had split the country pro-Arab and black camps.

In the Organization of African Unity (OAU), saw the of Mr. William Eteki, of Mr. as secretary-general, to the government, all-rich, North Africa, new members of the Arab Mr. Omar Arreh, the Foreign Minister, a candidate, had strong backing.

of last-minute protests African brotherhood, saw the OAU as divided, with its secret Addis Ababa torn by to meet the difficult international development for Africa, only African delegates said, eleventh annual OAU failed in about 20 secret to decide between Mr. Mr. Vernon Mwanza, Foreign Minister, withdrew Mr. Arreh, who was unanimously to end a meeting.

African Christian states with the Arabs on religious. Others fear econo- Still others, like Zaire, see the Arabs as a political influence in their speech, President Uganda, in army num- led for an armed struggle, white minority, southern Africa. "If fear to die, we will liberate any part of he said.

ded that President Barre alia, chairman of the would "show Africans reach Cape Town."



A thrown kiss from Valery Panov and a smile from his wife Galina when they arrived at Ben Gurion airport, Tel Aviv, after their flight from Vienna.

## Panovs say protests must go on

From Moscow-Brilliant

Tel Aviv, June 16

Valery Panov, the Soviet Jewish ballet dancer, said today the demonstrations against the Bolshoi Ballet in Britain should continue. The dancer, who was allowed to leave Russia with his wife, Galina, last week after two years of obstruction, said they would never have been given visas without the outcry over the public demonstrations in Britain.

The couple were interviewed today in a villa of an Israeli hotel executive. Mr. Panov conceded that as a rule artistic expression and politics should

not mix, but he said that in Russia art was dominated by political doctrine.

The Panovs obtained Israeli citizenship automatically on their arrival last night, but they said their future plans were uncertain. They had had offers from various ensembles in Europe and America but had made no commitments.

Their first trip abroad, sponsored by the Israeli Foreign Ministry, will be to Britain, not to dance but to thank those who campaigned on their behalf.

Mr. Panov said he was reared as a Communist but his dis- commitment began in 1959 when, at the age of 20 and already a soloist with the Kirov ballet, he was sent home from New York and forbidden to go abroad again.

He said he had been accused of contact with Zionist agents, although at the time he had not known what Zionism was. He

## Mr Nixon is summoned to appear as witness

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, June 16

In the "plumbers" trial be- ginning on June 26, President Nixon, Dr. Kissinger, the Secretary of State, and General Alexander Haig, the White House chief of staff, have been sum- moned to appear as witnesses in his defence by Mr. John

multiple charges of conspiracy on illegal campaign contributions.

Federal grand juries

Three Watergate grand juries, citizens bodies which hear the prosecutors' evidence in secret and determine "probable cause" for sending persons to trial, now sitting in Washington.

On June 1, the oldest, investigates the Watergate cover-up which on March 1, it was still continuing. No 2 investigates political espionage and campaign violations, and further investigations are expected. No 3 more of the same, plus the "president" of presidential tape recordings, after the discovery of an 184-minute gap in a subpoenaed tape.

Court-appointed panel of experts in June reaffirmed that the gap had been caused through manually operated erasures—a conclusion still denied by the White House, and Miss Rose Mary Woods, the President's secretary.

President's men failed

Donald E. Sonnen, Jeb

Magruder, Egil Krogh, Herbert

Porter, Gordon Liddy, Howard

Hunt, James McCord, Bernard

Barker, Eugene Martinez,

Frank Sturgis, Virgilio Gon-

zalez, George H. W. Bush,

Bernard Barker.

July 25, Ed. Reinecke,

Lieutenant Governor of Cali-

fornia, perjury in the case of the International Telephone and

Telegraph Corporation.

September 9, the Watergate

cover-up conspiracy: John

Mitchell, H. R. Haldeman, John

Ehrlichman, Gordon Strachan,

Acquitted

(Vesco case) John Mitchell,

Maurice Stans.

Granted immunity

Harry Sears, David Young.

Corporations

Thirteen executives fined

after pleading guilty to cam-

paign fund violations and 13 cor-

porations fined.

gress struggle to determine the President's inny enters its final phase

## hort guide to the anatomy of Watergate

ed Emery

on, June 16.—President Nixon, in his State union message this year, "One year of Watergate is over." In the event, two national traumas have faced as the second anniversary tomorrow of first weird five arrests in Watergate building, in four years he enough.

President's strategist securing his survival's term ends in January.

third year, however, will see Mr. Nixon's destiny as the long march in towards impeachment. Meanwhile, since last Watergate guide, as been a plethora of "ing." The case is still, but roles have changed.

of Representatives committee: Closed review of evidence on charges under way since witnesses in open session the end of this month; neither grounds for imminent exist targeted for the week of July; four sub- for more than 100 tapes by President; Presi- own tape transcript "ing" to committee as inaccurate, and not in compliance with as for actual tapes, a vote against the full House debate and to conclude by mid-

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when it agreed with Gorski, the special prose to by-pass the court of in order to decide the

on

the

Contingency plans for continue through mid- elections and into the 1975

Court the first time the court of Watergate earlier when





## ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

## OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN. 240 1911. The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Tel: 01-580 1111. Box office: Tel: 01-580 1111. Seats for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213rd, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413rd, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702nd, 703rd, 704th, 705th, 706th, 707th, 708th, 709th, 710th, 711th, 712th, 713th, 714th, 715th, 716th, 717th, 718th, 719th, 720th, 721st, 722nd, 723rd, 724th, 725th, 726th, 727th, 728th, 729th, 730th, 731st, 732nd, 733rd, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th, 738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742nd, 743rd, 744th, 745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st, 752nd, 753rd, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761st, 762nd, 763rd, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772nd, 773rd, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781st, 782nd, 783rd, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792nd, 793rd, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801st, 802nd, 803rd, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811th, 812th, 813th, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st, 822nd, 823rd, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th, 829th, 830th, 831st, 832nd, 833rd, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842nd, 843rd, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852nd, 853rd, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862nd, 863rd, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th, 871st, 872nd, 873rd, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882nd, 883rd, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st, 892nd, 893rd, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902nd, 903rd, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911th, 912th, 913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922nd, 923rd, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932nd, 933rd, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941st, 942nd, 943rd, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952nd, 953rd, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st, 962nd, 963rd, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971st, 972nd, 973rd, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982nd, 983rd, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991st, 992nd, 993rd, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th, 1001st, 1002nd, 1003rd, 1004th, 1005th, 1006th, 1007th, 1008th, 1009th, 1010th, 1011th, 1012th, 1013th, 1014th, 1015th, 1016th, 1017th, 1018th, 1019th, 1020th, 1021st, 1022nd, 1023rd, 1024th, 1025th, 1026th, 1027th, 1028th, 1029th, 1030th, 1031st, 1032nd, 1033rd, 1034th, 1035th, 1036th, 1037th, 1038th, 1039th, 1040th, 1041st, 1042nd, 1043rd, 1044th, 1045th, 1046th, 1047th, 1048th, 1049th, 1050th, 1051st, 1052nd, 1053rd, 1054th, 1055th, 1056th, 1057th, 1058th, 1059th, 1060th, 1061st, 1062nd, 1063rd, 1064th, 1065th, 1066th, 1067th, 1068th, 1069th, 1070th, 1071st, 1072nd, 1073rd, 1074th, 1075th, 1076th, 1077th, 1078th, 1079th, 1080th, 1081st, 1082nd, 1083rd, 1084th, 1085th, 1086th, 1087th, 1088th, 1089th, 1090th, 1091st, 1092nd, 1093rd, 1094th, 1095th, 1096th, 1097th, 1098th, 1099th, 1100th, 1101st, 1102nd, 1103rd, 1104th, 1105th, 1106th, 1107th, 1108th, 1109th, 1110th, 1111st, 1112nd, 1113rd, 1114th, 1115th, 1116th, 1117th, 1118th, 1119th, 1120th, 1121st, 1122nd, 1123rd, 1124th, 1125th, 1126th, 1127th, 1128th, 1129th, 1130th, 1131st, 1132nd, 1133rd, 1134th, 1135th, 1136th, 1137th, 1138th, 1139th, 1140th, 1141st, 1142nd, 1143rd, 1144th, 1145th, 1146th, 1147th, 1148th, 1149th, 1150th, 1151st, 1152nd, 1153rd, 1154th, 1155th, 1156th, 1157th, 1158th, 1159th, 1160th, 1161st, 1162nd, 1163rd, 1164th, 1165th, 1166th, 1167th, 1168th, 1169th, 1170th, 1171st, 1172nd, 1173rd, 1174th, 1175th, 1176th, 1177th, 1178th, 1179th, 1180th, 1181st, 1182nd, 1183rd, 1184th, 1185th, 1186th, 1187th, 1188th, 1189th, 1190th, 1191st, 1192nd, 1193rd, 1194th, 1195th, 1196th, 1197th, 1198th, 1199th, 1200th, 1201st, 1202nd, 1203rd, 1204th, 1205th, 1206th, 1207th, 1208th, 1209th, 1210th, 1211st, 1212nd, 1213rd, 1214th, 1215th, 1216th, 1217th, 1218th, 1219th, 1220th, 1221st, 1222nd, 1223rd, 1224th, 1225th, 1226th, 1227th, 1228th, 1229th, 1230th, 1231st, 1232nd, 1233rd, 1234th, 1235th, 1236th, 1237th, 1

## The future looks more settled for the world's wanderers

now looks as though a large part of the nomads of West and Ethiopia are facing extinction—as much from the inaction of governments to help as from the continuing war—it is relevant to see what is happening to another big population. Iran, with any rich nomadic tribes, have in the past held considerable political power, is in a position today to work a tolerable future for nomadicities.

It has between three and a million nomads (though should more properly be described as transhumants, since move between traditional and winter areas, rather than following new pastures, which is more than the case of Mauritania, Mali and Niger put together), governments talk of trying to settle the nomads down, training them into farmers, led this under the present father, Reza Shah, in the 1920s and failed. Iran is also very rich, and can therefore afford to spend money on nomads in a way that Western countries cannot.

It is the peak month of the spring migration, when nomads all over Iran are from winter quarters in tents, to summer pastures in mountains. Thousands of nomads with hundreds of thousands of animals pour up valley, along every track, moving in disciplined

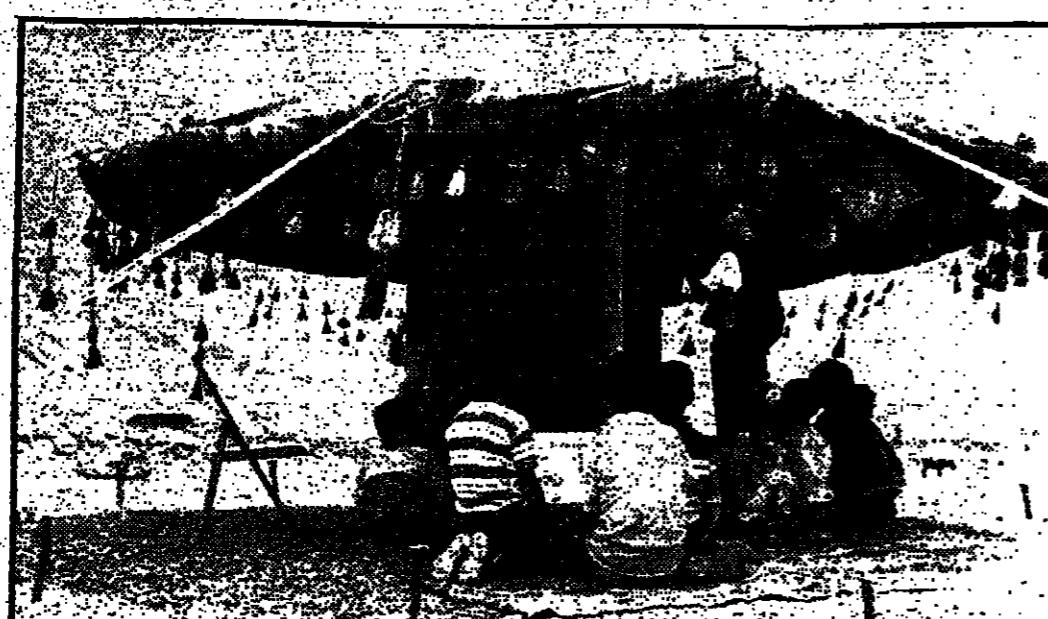
travelling about six a day, covering a total of up to 350 miles, with several brilliantly painted camels and long and wearing heavy silver and saddle bags, smiles smaller children and ties tied on their backs, sheep, horses and dogs at a regular pace under supervision of the tribal, who canter backwards and forwards along the route on horses. From a distance, in great of white dust, look like a real army setting out to

make it uneconomic. So towards the end of March, the tribes begin to move up to the high plateaux where the snow is just melting. And when these pastures have been grazed, at the end of August, they set off down again for the winter months.

However, Iran, like other countries, has never felt happy about having large numbers of people moving around in this way. There is a feeling that it is channing and backward to have a nomadic population, and dangerous because nomads cannot be controlled or supervised. Even sympathetic bureaucrats today complain of the difficulties of providing nomads with schools or adequate medical services.

For these reasons—and largely because armed, independent and often hostile nomads were a military threat (several Iranian dynasties have tribal origins)—the Iranian Government tried to settle the nomads in the 1920s and 1930s. The tribes were forced to stay in permanent villages, in hastily constructed houses, surrounded by inadequately irrigated lands.

The animals, adapted to nomadic pastoralism, died in thousands of disease and malnutrition, and many of the people followed suit. At the abdication of Reza Shah in 1941 the tribes rebelled against the central and, after driving a way of life are spreading fast. Since the land reform programme of 1962, increasing amounts of land have been cultivated along the old migration routes and in the summer and winter quarters of the tribes carried on into the early 1960s. You can still see the remains of the traditional tribal route round Shiraz, for instance, which



make it uneconomic. So towards the end of March, the tribes begin to move up to the high plateaux where the snow is just melting. And when these pastures have been grazed, at the end of August, they set off down again for the winter months.

Government policy towards the nomads changed with the accession of the present Shah. Tribal schools were started in 1956 under a dynamic and rather paternalistic minor khan from the Qashqai, Bahman Begi, and today more than 3,000 tribal schools—in white tents, to distinguish them from the black tents, now called 'bases'—are situated over 100,000 square miles of tribal country. The teaching and the books are very similar to those of the state schools, but the teachers come from the tribes themselves, and the schools move with the nomads.

Bahman Begi has also set up courses for tribal doctors, mechanics, carpet makers and midwives in Shiraz, the capital of Fars province, where young people from the tribes come to train before returning to their clans.

And yet, in the long run the policy towards the nomads remains one of settlement (in official language settlement is now "encouraged", not "enforced"). It is no coincidence that Bahman Begi's schools do not teach animal husbandry, or how to conserve pastures. He himself thinks that within 25 years the nomads will be settled.

And obstacles to a nomadic way of life are spreading fast. Since the land reform programme of 1962, increasing amounts of land have been cultivated along the old migration routes and in the summer and winter quarters of the tribes carried on into the early 1960s. You can still see the remains of the traditional tribal route round Shiraz, for instance, which

army forts on the hill tops, lining the roads to the south.

Government policy towards the nomads changed with the accession of the present Shah. Tribal schools were started in 1956 under a dynamic and rather paternalistic minor khan from the Qashqai, Bahman Begi, and today more than 3,000 tribal schools—in white tents, to distinguish them from the black tents, now called 'bases'—are situated over 100,000 square miles of tribal country. The teaching and the books are very similar to those of the state schools, but the teachers come from the tribes themselves, and the schools move with the nomads.

Bahman Begi has also set up courses for tribal doctors, mechanics, carpet makers and midwives in Shiraz, the capital of Fars province, where young people from the tribes come to train before returning to their clans.

And yet, in the long run the policy towards the nomads remains one of settlement (in official language settlement is now "encouraged", not "enforced"). It is no coincidence that Bahman Begi's schools do not teach animal husbandry, or how to conserve pastures. He himself thinks that within 25 years the nomads will be settled.

And obstacles to a nomadic way of life are spreading fast. Since the land reform programme of 1962, increasing amounts of land have been cultivated along the old migration routes and in the summer and winter quarters of the tribes carried on into the early 1960s. You can still see the remains of the traditional tribal route round Shiraz, for instance, which

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It is no coincidence that the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

It seems that even if the nomads are still quite rich—they control a large number of Iran's 40 million livestock, and are said to contribute between 6 and 10 per cent of the gdp. With inflation and a growing shortage of meat the Government realizes that there are many advantages to the nomadic way of life.

## Appointments Vacant

## GENERAL VACANCIES

## ART GALLERY IN HEALS'S JUNIOR ASSISTANT

YOUNG MAN OR WOMAN REQUIRED WITH APPRECIATION OF MODERN ART

Adaptable person, previous selling experience not essential, but must be able to talk to customers about pictures and painters. Applications for figures essential. Salary £1,300. Tel: 01-701 4100.

Mrs M. Murray, ASSISTANT STAFF MANAGER, HEAL'S SON LTD., 186 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W1A 1BW.

## IMPORTANCE AT 20 !

No better pen picture job than for the most important men in the world are set above the head. He will be involved in a variety of tasks connected with the development of new and existing products within the tobacco industry. The writer has opportunity for the world-wide high David White Associates Ltd.

## COURIERS REQUIRED

Age 25-60, part or full time.

10 most Senior Executives required. Excellent working and education ability to get on with people. London based.

Ring 251 2539, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. not later than 5pm Thursday 20th June.

## THE LAST MAN...

Moved into parts, another into Market place. Now here's your chance to work with 100% persuasive energetic articulate people in purchasing. Promotion and development. You'll need to be around 20/30 and have some office experience. Salary £2,000, you'll enjoy it. Tel: 035 62454.

David White Associates Ltd.

## HAVE FUN IN THE SUN

Blackcurrant bushes, machine and hand. From mid-July for 2/3 weeks. Board and lodgings available. Phone Crosby at Goudhurst. Kent, 749.

## AN ACTIVE CAREER COURSE

Offered to alert O/A level aspirants (17/20) by large International Trading/Financial Group on expansion scheme £1,700 per + cash bonus £1,000. Tel: 034 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL.

## WILLARD WANTED

Young male or female required to work as an animal technician in research laboratory near Charing Cross. No experience necessary. Salary to £7 p.w.

ADELPHI BUREAU 407 STRAND, 240 3153.

## PART-TIME ADMINISTRATOR

Required for publishing and printing Co. Welbeck Street. About 25 hours each week: personnel records, distribution, insurance, accounts. You must be able to type. Should enjoy contact with people. £40 p.w.

Box 0506 D, The Times.

## SECTION LEADER

Male 25 to 40 for Credits Department of Large Construction Company. Must be capable of managing 20 staff. Good leader experience not necessary. £2,400 p.w.

RING JOHN LOWE CHESS AGENCY, 758 6131.

## AMERICAN BANKERS

Vacancies now exist in the following departments of a rapidly expanding American Bank: (1) Draughtsmen, credits, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000, 1005, 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1030, 1035, 1040, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1060, 1065, 1070, 1075, 1080, 1085, 1090, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1110, 1115, 1120, 1125, 1130, 1135, 1140, 1145, 1150, 1155, 1160, 1165, 1170, 1175, 1180, 1185, 1190, 1195, 1200, 1205, 1210, 1215, 1220, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1250, 1255, 1260, 1265, 1270, 1275, 1280, 1285, 1290, 1295, 1300, 1305, 1310, 1315, 1320, 1325, 1330, 1335, 1340, 1345, 1350, 1355, 1360, 1365, 1370, 1375, 1380, 1385, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1405, 1410, 1415, 1420, 1425, 1430, 1435, 1440, 1445, 1450, 1455, 1460, 1465, 1470, 1475, 1480, 1485, 1490, 1495, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1530, 1535, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1555, 1560, 1565, 1570, 1575, 1580, 1585, 1590, 1595, 1600, 1605, 1610, 1615, 1620, 1625, 1630, 1635, 1640, 1645, 1650, 1655, 1660, 1665, 1670, 1675, 1680, 1685, 1690, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1710, 1715, 1720, 1725, 1730, 1735, 1740, 1745, 1750, 1755, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1775, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1795, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100, 2105, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2140, 2145, 2150, 2155, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2190, 2195, 2200, 2205, 2210, 2215, 2220, 2225, 2230, 2235, 2240, 2245, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2265, 2270, 2275, 2280, 2285, 2290, 2295, 2300, 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2325, 2330, 2335, 2340, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2365, 2370, 2375, 2380, 2385, 2390, 2395, 2400, 2405, 2410, 2415, 2420, 2425, 2430, 2435, 2440, 2445, 2450, 2455, 2460, 2465, 2470, 2475, 2480, 2485, 2490, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2510, 2515, 2520, 2525, 2530, 2535, 2540, 2545, 2550, 2555, 2560, 2565, 2570, 2575, 2580, 2585, 2590, 2595, 2600, 2605, 2610, 2615, 2620, 2625, 2630, 2635, 2640, 2645, 2650, 2655, 2660, 2665, 2670, 2675, 2680, 2685, 2690, 2695, 2700, 2705, 2710, 2715, 2720, 2725, 2730, 2735, 2740, 2745, 2750, 2755, 2760, 2765, 2770, 2775, 2780, 2785, 2790, 2795, 2800, 2805, 2810, 2815, 2820, 2825, 2830, 2835, 2840, 2845, 2850, 2855, 2860, 2865, 2870, 2875, 2880, 2885, 2890, 2895, 2900, 2905, 2910, 2915, 2920, 2925, 2930, 2935, 2940, 2945, 2950, 2955, 2960, 2965, 2970, 2975, 2980, 2985, 2990, 2995, 3000, 3005, 3010, 3015, 3020, 3025, 3030, 3035, 3040, 3045, 3050, 3055, 3060, 3065, 3070, 3075, 3080, 3085, 3090, 3095, 3100, 3105, 3110, 3115, 3120, 3125, 3130, 3135, 3140, 3145, 3150, 3155, 3160, 3165, 3170, 3175, 3180, 3185, 3190, 3195, 3200, 3205, 3210, 3215, 3220, 3225, 3230, 3235, 3240, 3245, 3250, 3255, 3260, 3265, 3270, 3275, 3280, 3285, 3290, 3295, 3300, 3305, 3310, 3315, 3320, 3325, 3330, 3335, 3340, 3345, 3350, 3355, 3360, 3365, 3370, 3375, 3380, 3385, 3390, 3395, 3400, 3405, 3410, 3415, 3420, 3425, 3430, 3435, 3440, 3445, 3450, 3455, 3460, 3465, 3470, 3475, 3480, 3485, 3490, 3495, 3500, 3505, 3510, 3515, 3520, 3525, 3530, 3535, 3540, 3545, 3550, 3555, 3560, 3565, 3570, 3575, 3580, 3585, 3590, 3595, 3600, 3605, 3610, 3615, 3620, 3625, 3630, 3635, 3640, 3645, 3650, 3655, 3660, 3665, 3670, 3675, 3680, 3685, 3690, 3695, 3700, 3705, 3710, 3715, 3720, 3725, 3730, 3735, 3740, 3745, 3750, 3755, 3760, 3765, 3770, 3775, 3780, 3785, 3790, 3795, 3800, 3805, 3810, 3815, 3820, 3825, 3830, 3835, 3840, 3845, 3850, 3855, 3860, 3865, 3870, 3875, 3880, 3885, 3890, 3895, 3900, 3905, 3910, 3915, 3920, 3925, 3930, 3935, 3940, 3945, 3950, 3955, 3960, 3965, 3970, 3975, 3980, 3985, 3990, 3995, 4000, 4005, 4010, 4015, 4020, 4025, 4030, 4035, 4040, 4045, 4050, 4055, 4060, 4065, 4070, 4075, 4080, 4085, 4090, 4095, 4100, 4105, 4110, 4115, 4120, 4125, 4130, 4135, 4140, 4145, 4150, 4155, 4160, 4165, 4170, 4175, 4180, 4185, 4190, 4195, 4200, 4205, 4210, 4215, 4220, 4225, 4230, 4235, 4240, 4245, 4250, 4255, 4260, 4265, 4270, 4275, 4280, 4285, 4290, 4295, 4300, 4305, 4310, 4315, 4320, 4325, 4330, 4335, 4340, 4345, 4350, 4355, 4360, 4365, 4370, 4375, 4380, 4385, 4390, 4395, 4400, 4405, 4410, 4415, 4420, 4425, 4430, 4435, 4440, 4445, 4450, 4455, 4460, 4465, 4470, 4475, 4480, 4485, 4490, 4495, 4500, 4505, 4510, 4515, 4520, 4525, 4530, 4535, 4540, 4545, 4550, 4555, 4560, 4565, 4570, 4575, 4580, 4585, 4590, 4595, 4600, 4605, 4610, 4615, 4620, 4625, 4630, 4635, 4640, 4645, 4650, 4655, 4660, 4665, 4670, 4675, 4680, 4685, 4690, 4695, 4700, 4705, 4710, 4715, 4720, 4725, 4730, 4735, 4740, 4745, 4750, 4755, 4760, 4765, 4770, 4775, 4780, 4785, 4790, 4795, 4800, 4805, 4810, 4815, 4820, 4825, 4830, 4835, 4840, 4845, 4850, 4855, 4860, 4865, 4870, 4875, 4880, 4885, 4890, 4895, 4900, 4905, 4910, 4915, 4920, 4925, 4930, 4935, 4940, 4945, 4950, 4955, 4960, 4965, 4970, 4975, 4980, 4985, 4990, 4995, 5000, 5005, 5010, 5015, 5020, 5025, 5030, 5035, 5040, 5045, 5050, 5055, 5060, 5065, 5070, 5075, 5080, 5085, 5090, 5095, 5100, 5105, 5110, 5115, 5120, 5125, 5130, 5135, 5140, 5145, 5150, 5155, 5160, 5165, 5170, 5175, 5180, 5185, 5190, 5195, 5200, 5205, 5210, 5215, 5220, 5225, 5230, 5235, 5240, 5245, 5250, 5255, 5260, 5265, 5270, 5275, 5280, 5285, 52



Rough justice for dissidents in Israel's occupied territories

# Is this the way to peace between Jew and Arab?

The Israeli occupation of Sinai, Golani and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has just completed its seventh year. Some still call it a "benign" occupation, "the most liberal occupation in history". It is a curious form of "liberalism" with hundreds of new prisoners in the past few months crammed into Israeli jails in addition to the thousands already there for several years.

Many of the new prisoners are held on suspicion of being communists or of belonging to Al Jabbah al Wataniyah (Palestine National Front). Ironically, these are people who support the implementation of the UN Security Council's Resolution 242 and Palestinian participation in the Geneva talks. Thus one has the strange spectacle of Israel's "moderates" being partners to the peace talks being thrown by her into jail.

I am a lawyer in Israel and during the years of occupation I have often appeared in the military courts in the occupied territories and Israel to defend opponents of the occupation. I must point out that there is no legal way of opposing the occupation. Peaceful demonstration, protest strikes, distribution of leaflets are heavily punished.

Hundreds of my clients are in jail for having chosen these forms of resisting occupation.

For giving any form of help to a person suspected of anti-occupation activity—sometimes even for giving a glass of water to a suspected son, brother or sister—the military courts impose prison sentences. According to one particularly harsh law, any person who suspects that another person intends or is about to commit an offence against the military laws in force in the occupied territories and who does not prevent him from doing so or informs the authorities at once, is himself guilty of an offence punishable by up to five years' imprisonment or a fine of about £1,000.

Many of my clients who were charged with this offence were brothers, fathers, sisters or even mothers of suspected persons and would rather go to jail than inform on their own kin.

The number of houses destroyed during the years of occupation has reached about 18,000. House destruction is a form of collective punishment against whole families. One member of the family may be suspected of sabotage or of aiding saboteurs, or arms may

be found in or near the house. The other members of the family, including women and small children, who know absolutely nothing about the alleged crime, are made the victims. They are given one or two hours' grace to remove their belongings, and the house is blown up. In practice there is no time to appeal to the court (although this law, however draconic it is, does, in theory allow such an appeal) or to any other body. The house is destroyed before any judicial procedure.

Dozens of my clients were deported to the East Bank of Jordan; they were taken directly from jail or from their homes, without the possibility of appeal to any court of law. The deportations are carried out across the desert, in Wadi 'Arabah, where the deportee is faced with the choice: either try to go back and be shot by the Israeli soldiers, or go forward towards the patrols of the Jordanian army, who often shoot at the deportees, mistaking them for enemy troops.

Administrative internment—under the 1945 Defence (Emergency) Regulations—has been widely used. This is determined immediately after completing their sentence. Thus, for example, Zouhier 'Amira of Nablus was due to be released two months ago, after completing a two-year sentence, but instead of this he was served with an internment order for one year. No reason was given.

But the most painful problem is that of the violence, beatings and torture to which suspects are subjected during interrogation by members of the Shin Beth (Israeli security service). During the years of my practice I saw more than once marks of beating on the faces and bodies of my clients. There is hardly a trial whose records do not con-

tain a testimony in which the authorities may impose without explanation and without having to justify it in any court. Some people were interned for years under these regulations.

During 1970-71, the number of detainees declined sharply, following anti-internment strikes in the prisons and manifestations of solidarity by progressive Israeli circles. Now, after the October war, internment has been brought back to life; hundreds of people are again thrown into jail without trial or charge. People who have been sentenced by the courts are sentenced again by the police.

My demands that my complaints be investigated by some independent body—a Knesset committee of inquiry, a public commission or any other appropriate body—have been rejected. Indeed, when I complain against the interrogators, it is the police who examine my complaint against them; they investigate it and are their own judges.

The recent agreement with Syria on separation of forces has raised people's hopes for peace. But in contrast to these hopes, oppression continues. Here is just one illustration, out of many.

One of my clients, Mohammed Salaman Otoyan, aged about 56, was arrested on April 29, without our specific charge but because he had let a room in his house to someone suspected of being a communist. Thirty days later he was released. No charges were brought.

He was called again for questioning on June 2. Next day he

came to my office and showed me yet another summons from the police to come for questioning that same day. His hands were shaking, his face was yellow. He told me that on the previous day he had been questioned by four people who beat him on all parts of his body, especially the back of his neck and his genitals.

Suddenly he fell ill. My clerk came to help him. Mr Otoyan then told my clerk that he had a haemorrhage in his testicles and penis as a result of beatings by the police. My clerk saw his swollen and bleeding genitals. He was then seen by a doctor who sent him to hospital. The man was taken to the Hospice State Hospital in East Jerusalem, where he was seen by representatives of the International Red Cross.

The question is, how long will this go on? Is this the road to peace, or to a deepening of hostility between Israelis and Palestinians for generations to come?

**Felicia Langer**

The author is a member of the central committee of Rakach (the Israeli "New Communist" party).

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1974

## Why ITV men have little to smile about

As the election results came in, there were few gloomier faces in British boardrooms than those of the directors of the television companies. They had every reason to be depressed. Lord Annan, who is considered to be neither sympathetic to nor knowledgeable about television, has been resurrected in order to continue his inquiries into broadcasting, an activity about which much is already known, but little is ever done.

The fourth channel, which the companies believed to be in their grasp (Sir John Eden wanted them to have it, but the Cabinet was otherwise engaged), has been snatched from them, to be given, the companies fear, to Mr Phillip Whitehead. Almost as bad is the prospect of rapidly falling profits following upon the companies' most successful year.

Independent television has always found it hard to find allies. Conservatives, who might have been expected to be sympathetic, soon lost interest. They neither watched the box, nor approved of its practitioners. Labour, on the other hand, has clung to its prejudices, despite bitter and frequent quarrels with the BBC. In consequence, the politicians have put themselves in charge (Lord Hill, Lord Aylestone) or have enlisted pedagogues (Mr Brian Young, Sir Michael Swann) to keep the form in order.

The companies want to know who will serve alongside Lord Annan on his committee. Submissions have been discreetly made by them.

The key question to be resolved will be: "Should the competitive television service continue to be financed by spot advertising?" The companies believe the balance of argument to be against sponsorship. Nor do they want the fourth channel to be given to a new set of companies which would compete against them for audiences at the expense of programme standards. They will press strongly for a complementary fourth channel, for the logic of a situation in which the BBC retains a two-to-one super-

majority in channels is a third channel devoted exclusively to mass entertainment. ITV could not keep its public-service obligations, or its head above water.

Then there is the matter of finding replacements for Lord Aylestone and Mr Brian Young. There are some who feel that "the independent Broadcasting Authority does not understand business at all". It is understood that Lord Aylestone will give up his post as chairman of the Authority at the end of this year; Mr Young's contract expires at the end of 1975. Lord Aylestone is well-liked. He has held the line, and has been forgiven his commercial inexperience. His successor should be—according to the companies—an industrialist.

Were Mr Brian Young to depart, a possible successor would be Mr Christopher Chataway, who has already announced his intention to leave politics. Mr Young has a fine mind, but his pursuit of policies designed to strengthen the Authority at the expense of the companies has not endeared him to everyone. A Labour Government would be unlikely to ask him to soldier on. Mr Chataway has the reputation of a political moderate, and that, combined with his experience of the industry as politician and performer, could make him Mr Wilson's (or Mr Heath's) choice.

Thus the industry has little to be cheerful about. It fears that any attempt to diversify into cassettes or pay TV will be discouraged. The levy is "marginally too high". Like everyone else it faces economic uncertainty, and a growing Government hostility towards advertising as well. Its contracts have been extended until 1978, but what will happen between them and 1979, the date now chosen by the Government for a major reorganization? Who would take a three-year contract under such circumstances? There is only one bright spot: the absence of Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

**Julian Critchley**

## The public must pay for effective MPs



now the subject of examination by Lord Crowther-Hunt's unit in Whitehall.

Basically, the choice seems to lie between seconding civil servants to the opposition parties or voting public funds to them. If civil servants are involved, one has in effect a Department of the Opposition. Civil servants may resent this, since it removes them from real power and may affect their chances of promotion. Equally, politicians are unlikely to welcome this, because the cut-and-thrust of Opposition politics demands a partisan approach. However, this option may be the neatest way of avoiding certain constitutional niceties.

If opposition parties are voted funds, they can be left to engage the number and type of personnel that they prefer, within the limits of the available funds. Funds would be allocated in proportion to parliamentary representation. Experience of the Rowntree scheme in particular suggests that the parties would take on people committed to their particular beliefs.

One immediate difficulty of this approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there is an immediate trust and confidence between the politician and assistant, but competition provides criticism of the "kitchen cabinet" variety and enables the discovery of new talent.

Then there is the difficulty of allocation of assistance. Should assistants be allocated on a one-to-one basis or should they work for the Shadow Cabinet or the party as a whole?

One of the difficulties of this approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there is an immediate trust and confidence between the politician and assistant, but competition provides criticism of the "kitchen cabinet" variety and enables the discovery of new talent.

Then there is the difficulty of allocation of assistance. Should assistants be allocated on a one-to-one basis or should they work for the Shadow Cabinet or the party as a whole?

One of the difficulties of this approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain political characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistants to politicians (whether in government or opposition) have usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree Fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the patronage approach is that there

## THE UNITED NATIONS PUTS TO SEA

seabed and the ocean floor—the limits of national action... as well as the rest of the area, are the heritage of mankind." Ringing declaration was made with no dissent by the Assembly of the United Nations in 1970. The issue it raises is at the centre of the agenda of the United Nations law of the sea which opens at 10 a.m. on Thursday: how to, for the benefit of all, the exploitation of the mineral deposits known or to lie under that part of the globe in respect of national jurisdiction is claimed or at least is not here acknowledged. An international regime is wanted to a equitable division of the world by the most powerfully equipped nations. This is big enough but not stand alone. News of the mineral and resources of the oceans, advances in fishing and underwater drilling and mining the creeping nationalisation prompted by them, through the law of consisting of the prescriptive customary usage and a of modern and insufficiently subscribed conventions, does not answer to the needs and possibilities of this needs revision or at least movement in almost every

same time a new appreciation of the vulnerability of the environment, and the need of particular threats point to the need for new international regulation.

Thus the scope of the Caracas conference is much wider than matters arising directly from the exploitation of the sea-bed beyond territorial waters. It comprehends the limits of all types of national maritime jurisdiction, fisheries, rights of navigation, marine pollution, the agencies required for these purposes, and not least the safeguarding of opportunities for scientific research in the oceans.

This width of matter makes the United Nations conference on the law of the sea the most ambitious and most important of the kind ever to be held. With 149 nations and almost as many distinct interests, and twenty-five principal topics before them, the proceedings will certainly be prolonged and may possibly be abortive. Something rather less grandiose, more bites at the cherry, might be thought to be conducive to better progress.

In fact the reasons for settling about it in the way chosen are good and sufficient. The law of the sea can only be constructed and maintained on the basis of very wide consent among the nations. Different nations have different interests. Consent will only be obtainable, if it is, by the mechanisms of compromise and dealing—we will concede that if you will grant us this; we will back you on this if you will back us on that. And it is only by throwing

the whole of law of the sea open for negotiation that sufficient willingness to move may be obtained.

The British Government has not been very informative about where it stands on such central questions as the limit of territorial waters proper (twelve miles?), the width (200 miles?) of any coastal zone beyond that in which exclusive economic rights may be acknowledged (how exclusive?), or the nature and functions of the international regime beyond that zone. That is, of course, in view of the dealing which is just about to start.

The main British interests to be secured are: freedom of navigation, preservation of fisheries, prevention of the degradation of the marine environment, protection of now established interests in the continental shelf, avoidance of occasions of conflict over disputed claims, and a division of wealth from the oceans which is equitable towards poor and land-locked states.

The international system which is most likely to secure those interests is one which acknowledges the position of coastal states as chief claimants to their waters and as the primary agencies of enforcement; which qualifies the rights those states would thus secure by the penetration of international law and regulation concerning such things as the right of innocent passage of shipping, anti-pollution controls, safeguards for research, and the preservation of marine life; and which establishes beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (which should become less intensive as distance from the coastline grows) a full-blooded international regime.

ABOUT

or very quickly overcome, and everyone is now a great deal more cautious in assessing agreements of this sort, especially as there is no sign of any diminution of the Soviet defence effort in any sphere.

One of the basic difficulties in all negotiations of this sort is to know whether the Russians really want stability. Some people believe they are merely trying to lull the West into a false sense of security. Others believe they are concerned mainly with China and therefore cannot base their defence policies purely on their relations with the United States. Others see a constant battle being waged among different camps in Moscow, with the military usually coming out on top. This is the picture conveyed by Mr Khrushchev in his memoirs, where he talks about the dangers of allowing the military men to make policy.

Whatever the truth—and it is probably an amalgam of all these interpretations—Western governments must continue the search for ways of curbing the arms race while being wary of the cosmetics that politicians reach for in time of need. If Mr Nixon and Mr Brezhnev can agree on a timetable for ending underground tests it will probably do no harm, and perhaps some modest good, provided it is not mistaken for something more significant than it is.

that there will be no reason why he should not.

Parliament could be up and away by July 19, with a prorogation until September for the announcement of a dissolution. During that time a contented people would be in a political vacuum that no Conservative expenditure of effort or erasure would fill. The autumn party conferences could be cancelled by the supervening election campaign, with the possible exception of the Liberal conference in Brighton in mid-September. If Mr Wilson should reason (as he well might) that Mr Thorpe has it in him to damage Mr Heath in some English regions.

Meanwhile, Mr Healey's second omnibus Budget, promised for the autumn, would lie beyond the electoral horizon, and most of the heavy imposts of his first Budget on family costs (the higher prices charged by the nationalized industries) would still be out of sight and possibly out of mind. The Government's social contract with the trade unions might still look plausible. Inflation and unemployment would be not much worse than they are.

I happen not to believe that this scenario is as sound as it appears to be, and Mr Wilson may see an argument for holding on into 1975, using his weakness in the Commons as a handy curb on the excesses of his parliamentary left wing. Labour's national executive committee, and the trade unions.

But undoubtedly Mr Heath is now coming under increasing pressure from his rank and file in the Commons and in the country to take the scenario at face value and start his electioneering without any more delay.

We have reached the point in this short-lived Parliament where in perfection Mr Wilson needs the Opposition to give him a good excuse for throwing the country into the turmoil of another general election, and where Mr Heath will have to prove his militancy and give him the excuse. It looks like the autumn, and probably early autumn.

Kingdom electorate because Ulster must be firmly excluded) came to a wonderfully indecisive conclusion. Taking Britain as a whole, and not by constituencies or regions, the people asked for moderation from the two main parties who were going to form a government, and for rather more than 100 days now Labour's minority Government has had a kind of moderation imposed upon it, to which nobody could take very bitter exception. It has been a pacifying if not an appeasing Government, and the country seems to like it. It has been a Government denied socialist and collectivist dynamism, and the country warms to it.

But it is never in contemporary politics to let well alone. Labour ministers, backbenchers, and party workers deceive themselves that the country will like them even more if they can bring in a flood of legislation based on the ravings of zealots at party conference. They persuade themselves that a people who clearly want a quiet political life, indeed who probably want to hear as little as possible out of Westminster, will not be content until the government of the day creates widespread upheaval, social and economic. And so they convince themselves that if Labour wins a double-figure lead in the latest opinion poll, or Mr Wilson lapses Mr Heath, then beyond a shadow of doubt the country is on its knees praying for Mr Heath to nationalize for nationalization's sake.

Heute, the scenario for an autumn general election. From early March Mr Wilson, with Mr Short as chairman of the Cabinet legislative committee, has taken care to run government business in a way that allows a free choice of an election date.

He could have brought in a Queen's Speech, as he did once before, that would have provided enough grist for a parliamentary session of 20 months. His Commons' majority was too frail, and the Conservatives' tactics too uncertain. Mr Short planned a thin, legislative programme that would allow Parliament to rise earlier than usual for the long summer recess in mid-July, and if he wishes to stick to his plan it is already clear that he will do so.

On Tuesday 23rd the British electorate will be asked to vote. It is already clear that he will do so.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Using powers of a modern state

From Mr J. Grimond, Liberal MP for Orkney and Shetland

Sir, We are told that minority interests such as trades unions are too strong to be controlled by democratic government. This may be so. But governments have hardly tried. The resources of democracy have certainly not been exhausted.

Minority interests pressing their demands have always existed. They are indeed essential to a free society. But government should stand for the general good with some bias in favour of the weak. It must not become simply another interest, striking a compact with its competitors.

Good government must have two elements. First, it must hold a view of what is desirable for the country as a whole. Secondly, it must use all its resources to lead, persuade and induce sectional interests to respect the general good.

Or we both these elements have been lacking. The last government started out to create a laissez faire society. It then swung to dirigism. It ended up having tied its hands behind its back. It surrendered its powers over the very stuff of politics, ie, the control of sectional interests to non-elected boards. The present government is too much the political arm of minority economic interests.

As a result, the general interest has been sacrificed again and again to such interests, particularly those who are prepared to use force. The dangers of our society, principally those resorting to force, and the acute danger of inflation coupled with a declining standard of life and the waste of resources, may indeed ultimately threaten democracy.

The weapons at the disposal of a modern government are in fact very powerful. They include the power to control money supply and the power to tax. Taxation is always used for social purposes and there is no reason why it should not be used to reward those who further the general good and penalize those who do not.

There is no reason why governments should contribute through the social services and subsidies to the means by which certain sections of the community are able to defy them.

The government has immense power to patronise and penalise. If the honours and patronage system is to go on as it is now it could be used to reward those who have not created bigger and bigger industrial empires to little purpose or spent more and more money. Certainly we should not reward those who spend their time acquiring more staff, prostitutes and larger offices. Above all, the Government should show an example. It can handle its own affairs with economy. It could establish a better pattern of payments in the public sector.

To use the powers of a modern state effectively but without brutality and unfairness certainly requires political skill. But politicians are supposed to possess political skill. It needs the sort of skill which some kings displayed against medieval barons and some democratically elected financial tycoons.

The government must really belong to the majority of the country. To do that it has to show that it has some conviction about the type of country which it wants. To move at least this will require a massive swing away from prestige projects, such as "Concorde", huge office buildings and the reward of certain people, for instance, architects in spite of the damage they do. It will mean turning resources to building up the unsatisfactory communities of our society, improving participation and narrowing differentials.

It will also mean a massive constitutional reform. Such reform should start by reasserting the doctrine of a constitution. It should go on to deal with the relationship of the elected representative to the bureaucracy and with a reassertion of the primacy of the democrat and the rule of law.

The government should get out of a lot of business in which it now dabbles. The state should not become a hornless old cow whose sole duty is to give milk to whatever bureaucratic or sectional or professional interest can get its hands most firmly on its udder.

Yours sincerely,  
J. GRIMOND,  
House of Commons.  
June 14.

## Police forces outside London

From the Chief Constable of Hampshire

Sir, No one can deny the right (or the duty) of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis to bring to public notice his problems arising from the shortage of policemen in London.

Unfortunately however, by quoting figures for provincial forces by his references to the outflow of his men to provincial forces and by his criticism of the machinery which does not ensure that policemen are available where they are most needed, there is a danger that it will be assumed that provincial police forces are better off than the Metropolitan Force. This is not so, and it cannot be too strongly

stated that the police manpower crisis is every bit as serious in many forces outside London as it is in the Metropolis, and provincial policemen are frequently under pressures similar to those in London.

Since the Hampshire Force was formed on amalgamation in 1967—and it was very short staffed even then—crime has increased by 45 per cent, the number of detected crimes by 75 per cent, drug offences by 400 per cent, minor offences by 150 per cent. In the same period the strength of the Force has increased by 12 per cent, we are currently some 20 per cent, or 600 men, below our manpower requirements, about the same ratio as for London. In the last financial year wastage exceeded recruitment by 17 men and this rate of loss has been maintained in 1974; if we exclude the disciplinary casualties in London these figures are probably similar to those given by the Commissioner.

True in "rural Hampshire" (to quote the Commissioner) we received in 1973, 11 men from London but we lost three to London and 13 to other forces—in this in spite of the fact that there is here an assisted house purchase scheme and half the Force are now home owners; we also allow travelling over considerable distances in order to avoid home removals, but many officers are now finding they can no longer afford to travel.

The workload is every bit as serious as in London; the following figures illustrate the relationship between the manpower resources and the workload between Hampshire and London—

Strength .. . 12.7%  
Civilian staff .. . 6%  
Traffic wardens .. . 6.2%

Crime .. . 12.2%  
Number of crimes detected .. . 25%  
Death and injury accidents .. . 13.7%  
Prosecutions for .. .

Non-Indictable Offences .. . 45%  
"Breathaliser" cases .. . 18%  
Drug offences .. . 10%

The annual caseload for a detective is some 50 per cent higher in Hampshire than in London; the detection rate is markedly higher which means that there is more time spent at court and in the preparation of cases. The average detective, week in week out, is regularly working at least 15 hours a week overtime as in London, and has been doing so for many years. There is an urgent need to increase the detective strength by about 50 per cent, but this just cannot be done because

the ground cover to deal with the prevention of crime, hooliganism, violence, drunkenness, and the like is already dangerously thin. This year our crime rate as for London and for many other forces is up by nearly 20 per cent, the most staggering increase I can recall, and a fact that does not seem to have received the public attention it deserves.

Other provincial forces can I know produce equally impressive figures. The sole purpose of this letter is not to detract in any way from the Commissioner's overwhelming case, but to make the point that police forces outside London are in equally desperate straits; we are just managing to maintain law and order through the dedication, resolution and over-work of men who, like their London colleagues, have their personal lives and domestic arrangements disrupted by major events, strikes, demonstrations, bomb incidents, student protests, and the like, which are by no means confined to London. The answer to the Police problem does not therefore lie in a substantial pay increase to London policemen alone (a London constable already draws over £200 a year more than a Hampshire constable in basic pay and rent allowances), but in a robust revision of conditions for the whole service.

The major problem is not so much one of recruitment but of retention. Men cannot be blamed for taking an early and reduced pension at 25 years' service when they can earn up to £3,000 a year in outside employment (I can quote many cases of this) and when moreover to stay for a full 30 years makes a pension difference of only 1/6 of their pay and they would then be too old to obtain any job. These needlessly early retirements account for between 1/3 and 1/2 of the wastage and it is odd that a policeman is so valuable for "security" work for private firms and organizations, but is not worth the same amount to the public who expect so much more from him. Similarly premature resignation without pension is in the main due to outside opportunities being available at comparable (at least) rates of pay without the hardship, inconveniences, public criticism and disruption of home life.

The London police have a substantial claim before the Police Council at the present time. I hope they are successful; I am sure they deserve it. However, for provincial forces also the situation today is as bad, if not worse, than in the late 1950s when the Royal Commission stepped up the pay of a constable by between 30 per cent and 40 per cent. A similar hard look from an independent body is now needed as a matter of urgency in the light of conditions and pressures, and without reference to the relative strengths of forces over fifty years ago. The public recently decided that if it wanted coal it would have to pay for it; if it needs law and order it will have to do the same. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, DUGLAS OSBURN, Headquarters, Hampshire Constabulary, Winchester. June 14.

Trade with Greece

From Mr Alan Sapper

Sir,

Lord Caccia's letter in *The Times* (June 12) on the question of whether or not such actions by Her Majesty's Government as cancelling a visit by the British Navy to Greece does damage to British export drives and the possibilities of Britain securing foreign loans must be read in the light of several factors.

Last week in Athens, during Lord Caccia's visit, the fourth international exhibition of shipping technology "Posidonia '74" took place. Present were not only shipowners and builders but representatives from the worlds of banking and insurance (of which Lord Caccia is one). The discussion participated in by 200 companies and organizations from 20 countries concerned on the problems of the Greek merchant marine. The purpose of these discussions was the setting up of a shop window for the Greek operators by the world shipping industry.

Yours faithfully,

ALAN SAPPER, General Secretary, Association of Cinematograph Television and allied Technicians.

2 Solo Square, W1.

tion of civil liabilities and their concurrent court restraining orders when neither the members of the CBI nor the previous Government (under the emergency procedures of the 1971 Act) showed much inclination to use them in recent disputes. Surely one of the main lessons of the 1971 Act is the ineffectiveness and unfairness of injunctions issued in the middle of industrial disputes, restraining only one of the disputing sides and doing nothing to resolve the underlying industrial relations problem?

It is an additional bizarre touch to suggest that the availability of this remedy should be determined by the accident of whether breach of a commercial contract has been induced or only breached or breached of contract of employment. The notion that this will mark off secondary from primary industrial action is clearly wrong, for effective secondary pressure can be imposed without venturing beyond breaches of contracts of employment. It is also unclear why this form of economic pressure is especially undesirable: secondary action does not necessarily hit neutral parties any harder or have a wider impact upon the economy than primary action.

Yours faithfully,  
P. L. DAVIES, Fellow and Tutor in Law, Balliol College, Oxford.

Court dress

From Mr H. W. Skemp

Sir, My wife, a magistrate, regularly wears trouser suits in court, as do some of her colleagues. She has a deep and sincere respect for the court, and her appearance is smart and dignified.

Perhaps our judges should cast a critical eye on the gear they themselves wear in court.

Yours faithfully,

H. W. SKEMP, Craghaven,

41 Cherry Orchard, Lichfield,

Lichfield.

to our being able to deduct the VAT we ourselves pay. But it was insisted that no change (eg, zero rating of the output of self-employed writers and broadcasters) was possible by administrative decision alone; it could come about only as a result of an Order passed in Parliament.

Is this so? The Finance Act 1972, chapter 41, is in fact ambiguous on this point. Part I, para 12 (4) and para 13 (2) appears to give the Treasury full authority to vary the provisions in the relevant schedules. Para 43 (4), sub-section (c) stipulates reference to "the Commons House of Parliament", but only in respect of abolishing a zero rating or "the exemption of a supply without zero rating it". This sub-section does not appear to apply to additions to either zero rating or exemptions under the relevant schedules.

One concession, however, we did win, and others in a similar situation may wish to hear of it. To our surprise, we were informed that it was not necessary for us to keep ledger accounts. Since then a further but complicated concession concerning invoicing with the BBC has been made.

A point raised on our side brought looks of total incomprehension: the notion that some people might find the rigmarole difficult or troublesome. Every single fee received, however small, has to be recorded with various particulars on a VAT invoice. Four times a year (separately from and in addition to the annual income tax return) the total VAT on fees must be calculated and repaid to the Customs and Excise, after deducting the VAT calculated as having been paid by us on certain items of professional expenditure.

We are not grumbling about having to pay our fair share of tax. On the contrary, as I have pointed out, the Treasury appears to lose by the way VAT is applied to people in our situation.

Yours very truly,

BRIAN CROZIER,

199 Piccadilly, W1.



a best £2 you'll  
probably ever invest.Your bookshop price £2  
in The Times £2.20  
ding post and  
ing.

MES 1000

## BI asks business chiefs for alternative to Benn on company controls

Rice Corina  
Editor  
trialists, now in militiam  
will be asked this week  
Confederation of British  
to prepare as a matter  
some alternative  
to those being worked  
Mr Anthony Wedgwood  
controlling big com  
sical paper, which de  
dear first contained in  
Watkinson's much  
report on the modern  
ities of public com  
is expected to come  
the council's monthly  
on Wednesday.

is growing support for  
of drafting a specific  
behaviour to be adopted  
ards of directors.

a code of good practice  
it will help influence  
pion and have as its  
stration of confidence  
enterprise.

CBI's company affairs  
is, headed by Lord  
on, has been disbanded  
issued its interim and  
ports last year on the  
ilities of companies to  
shareholders, and  
in community.

Mr Ralph Bateman,  
CBI's director general, feel  
is right to develop  
the themes contained in  
port.

"We don't see how industry  
could carry on with this. It is  
just not possible to act quickly  
enough if you have to go through  
Whitehall."

It is expected that Sir Donald  
MacDonald, a former Chief  
Economic Adviser to the Treasury  
but now the CBI's consultant  
on economic trends, will  
present the findings of studies  
into the short-term outlook for  
profits, cash flow, and investment.

report now being com  
pleted could be the base of  
first recommendations to the  
Chancellor on the impact of his  
first Budget (another in the  
summers) and possible amend  
ments to price and profit  
restrictions.

Today CBI leaders are due to  
meet Mr Michael Foot, Secre  
tary of State for Employment,  
as part of the consultations on  
future pay policy, and the plan  
to set up new conciliation and  
arbitration arrangements. On  
the latter, much common  
ground has been set up in  
private talks with the TUC.

Over the weekend Mr Bate  
man, whose letter to CBI mem  
bers heralds industry's entry  
into the political arena, gave a  
warning to Mr Benn that the  
CBI regarded as non-negotiable  
any attempt to take over top  
companies and to subject the  
leading 100 companies to a  
planning agreements system.

"We don't believe that the  
investment plans of the top 100  
companies should be subject to  
detached approval by ministers  
with a blackmail threat  
behind," he said.

## Ita sought to back case for EEC

Industrial Staff  
ing the CBI's attack on  
ent policies, Mr  
Adamson, the direc  
to provide informa  
port of the confeder  
for staying in the  
the EEC does not go

letter to CBI council  
and those on regional  
and key committees,  
son urges them to  
that industry's case for  
in the EEC does not go  
it.

Views on their vulnerability  
to adverse trade barriers moves  
towards technical, fiscal, and  
legal harmonisation without Brit  
ish involvement, and estimates  
of the effect of withdrawal from  
the EEC on profitability of their  
companies, have also been re  
quested.

Mr Adamson also wants infor  
mations outside the Community.

## Minister to brief MPs on workers' role in computers

eth Oren  
Correspondent  
overnment's "industrial  
ry" proposals as they  
computer personnel  
to be amplified by Mr  
Wedgwood Benn, Sec  
tary of State for Industry,  
ice to the Commons  
mittee on Science and  
next week.

is to appear before  
mittee's United King  
puter Industry sub  
e, which is chaired by  
Neave, MP, on Mon  
June 24. He will  
questions on Govern  
policy towards the  
and possibilities for  
collaboration.

the present Govern  
said it intends to con  
existing policies of  
for the industry, what  
a significant additional  
raised last month by  
Meacher, Parlia  
Under Secretary of  
the Department of

each prepared for the  
conference at Brunel  
y, Mr Meacher said the  
ent would develop  
es within the wider  
of our general indus  
ties.

were two aspects of  
rument's proposals on  
l democracy, Mr  
said, which would  
computer applications  
a spread of computer

based management information  
systems should ease the problem  
of providing workers and  
their trade union representatives  
with more information about the  
performance and prospects of  
their companies.

Secondly, there was the Gov  
ernment's intention that there  
should be greater participation  
by workers in decision-making at  
all levels in industry. This  
needed to be considered care  
fully by system designers.

It has implications for both  
new and existing computer  
systems where these are used  
as a basis for determining pro  
duction schedules, work organ  
ization, and similar matters  
affecting day-to-day decisions on  
the shopfloor or in the office.

Closer consultation was likely  
to be required between systems  
designers and employee rep  
resentatives in the future, the  
minister said, to ensure that the  
workers' views as well as those  
of management were taken into  
account at all stages.

Mr Neave's sub committee will  
doubtless wish to question Mr  
Benn on the implications of  
these remarks as well as the  
basic principles of the Gov  
ernment's policy towards the  
computer industry.

Last year, the sub committee  
clashed with the then Govern  
ment on a number of aspects of  
policy towards the industry. In  
particular, they believed the  
scale of Government support for  
the industry should be much  
higher.

## Building leader wants firm action to peg mortgage rate

The Government should ensure  
that the building societies  
should not be allowed to raise  
the mortgage rate to 11 per  
cent to cover reduced margins  
arising from extra tax and  
higher operating costs.

It was suggested that while  
there had been a general rate  
of increase in exports to the  
EEC, the rate of increase had  
not been noticeably higher than  
that to adjacent European com  
panies.

Mr Dick Sinfield, president of  
the House-Builders' Federation,  
said thousands of potential pur  
chasers would be deterred by an  
increase in the mortgage rate—  
at present 11 per cent—and any  
chance of a resurgence of the  
housebuilding programme  
would be jeopardized.

The Government should accom  
modate the building societies  
by adjusting their composite  
tax rate, and give existing  
and future mortgagors a firm  
profit of £150,000 a month out  
of public funds."

## NCB report for Mr Varley

Sir Derek Ezra, chairman,  
said yesterday that the National  
Coal Board had completed the  
submission of its evidence to the  
tripartite inquiry into the future  
of Britain's coal industry.

An interim report from the  
Coal Industry Examination  
Steering Committee is now  
due to be before Mr Varley,  
Secretary of State for Energy,  
with a view to early publication.

Besides the NCB, the committee  
included representatives of the

teelmakers  
demand may  
rip supply

nd, June 16.—American  
makers expect to face  
as much steel next  
they are delivering this  
all wondering if they  
with it.

the 100-110 million  
pected to be shipped  
the industry will need  
million tonnes more  
making capacity. This  
upments will include  
million tonnes from

manufacturers, who  
their share of the  
as much as 27 per  
the early months of  
seeking increased ship  
their 1974 model runs,  
ers say. Meanwhile  
they face the threat of  
miners' strike in the

steel production has  
behind last year by 13  
and imports are  
to be only 11 million  
tonnes.

to be lifted or at least maintained  
at present levels for a  
further period, this policy is  
being opposed by Saudi Arabia,  
the world's major oil exporter,  
which wants to see posted prices  
reduced from the current level of  
\$11.65 per barrel for typical  
Middle East crude oil.

Reports from Quito yesterday  
quoting sources close to both  
Saudi Arabia and the OPEC  
hawks indicated that the most  
likely outcome would be a com  
promise which would leave  
posted prices at their present  
level for a further three months.

OPEC's economic commission  
recommendation for higher  
prices was based on the con  
tinued world-wide inflation and  
the declining value of the dollar.

But a compromise on posted  
prices would not prevent the  
OPEC countries advancing their  
plans to lift price rates on com  
panies from 35 per cent to 37  
per cent—although again there  
are doubts whether this would  
take place before Saudi Arabia  
finalizes its new supply and  
organizational arrangements

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### Mr Shore is pressed for reassurance on exports

By Malcolm Brown

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of  
State for Trade, has been asked  
for reassurance by the Association  
of British Chambers of  
Commerce that he will not use  
the Export Credits Guarantee  
Department to frustrate trade  
with right-wing regimes.

He accused Mr Benn with  
being an extremist, and added:  
"I would be surprised if the  
majority of voters would support  
what he is proposing."

While there would be a  
considerable increase in the  
future, "Mr Bateman did not  
want it to become personal. The  
differences were over place, not  
people. He hoped the Government  
would modify Mr Benn's views."

It is understood that Mr Shore  
has put in hand the preparation  
of a CBI counter-report  
answering Labour's manifesto.

A deputy director general has  
recently returned from the  
Continent, after on-the-spot  
investigations into Italian,  
French and Belgian arrangements  
for government participation  
in the economy.

His findings will be  
incorporated in the document  
which is to be timed to publication  
of the Government's promised  
Green Paper on industrial  
policy due this summer.

There has been talk that the  
CBI may set up its own fighting  
fund now. Industry is fully  
alerted to Mr Benn's work at the  
Department of Industry.

CBI finances are not too  
strong, but members may be  
willing to contribute extra cash  
now they feel the leadership,  
after recent troubles, is more  
responsive to their anxieties  
about government intervention  
over the past few years.

### Auditors may question treatment of TSBs' gilt-edged holdings

By John Plender

The Institute of Chartered  
Accountants is understood to be  
considering whether auditors  
should qualify their reports on  
the accounts of many trustee  
savings banks in the light of  
the fall in the value of their  
holdings of Government securities.

Representatives of the institute  
have asked for a meeting with  
the National Debt Office, who  
supervises the trustee savings  
banks' activities, to discuss the  
way the banks' special investment  
departments disclose their  
investment in Government  
securities.

Last week Mr Shore described  
in Parliament as "false" a  
report in *The Economist* that he  
had ordered the ECGD to pull  
out of Chile that he regarded  
as "objectionable".

In a statement last night the  
ABC said that during the  
discussion in Parliament Mr Shore  
had been unable to give a  
categorical assurance that he  
had not prevented certain export  
deals from going ahead.

Mr Mobs, the chairman  
of the ABC, has written to the  
minister asking for reassurance  
that the minister is fully  
aware of the importance of  
overseas trade.

The move is potentially embarrassing  
for the National Debt Office, which  
is required to approve every individual  
investment transaction by the banks.

Although it is widely known that  
the Government would protect  
depositors in both the ordinary  
and special investment departments,  
the Page Committee Report on National Savings

pointed out last year that "what  
ever depositors may believe, the  
Government's implied guarantee  
is confined to the ordinary  
departments".

The accountants appear to be  
questioning the banks' practice  
of showing Government securities  
in the balance sheet at cost  
while the market value is shown  
only in a note to the balance  
sheet or a supplementary statement.

Yet if Government securities  
were included at market  
value, the reserves of most  
special investment departments  
would be wiped out and the  
balance sheet would show a deficit  
of assets.

The problem is essentially a  
short term one, since the Government  
securities will ultimately be  
redeemed at or above book  
value. In addition, it is believed  
that the accountants are not yet  
questioning the suitability of  
preparing the trustee savings  
banks' accounts on a going  
concern basis. Their main preoccupation  
is whether present methods of disclosure give a  
true and fair view.

A surprising feature of the  
move is that the accountants  
have not voiced their concern

before. Although the fall in  
value of Government securities  
has been unusually sharp over  
the last two years, this is not the  
first time that the balance sheets  
have been in deficit after allowing  
for the fall in the market  
value of investments.

One explanation could be that  
the turbulent events in the banking  
system since last November  
have persuaded the Institute of  
Chartered Accountants to consider  
a more stringent approach  
to the audit of any deposit-taking  
institution.

At the end of the last Trustee  
Savings Bank financial year to  
November 1973 the movement  
controlled total funds of  
£3,766m, representing the  
balances of more than 11 million  
depositors.

The Page Committee recom  
mended that this voluntary arm  
of the savings movement should be  
encouraged to build up its  
reserves to become an independent  
third force in banking. The  
committee suggested that the  
removal of the implied  
Government guarantee for  
trustee savings banks would be  
a necessary step towards inde  
pendence.

Mr Harris said in an open letter  
to Mr Healey: "Our authors  
show that the estimates which a  
few academic publicists have  
popularized to the effect that  
10 per cent of all adults own  
70 per cent of wealth, are quite  
false."

He called on Mr Healey to set  
up an investigation into the  
distribution of wealth—pro  
posal now being considered by  
Mr Michael Foot, Minister for  
Employment.

The authors of the booklet  
say the main reason for the  
popular error stems from using  
official statistics of death  
duties to show the spread of  
wealth.

The authors point to wide  
spread omissions and under  
valuations in the official figures,  
which tend to exaggerate the  
wealth of the rich. They say  
that the figures do not include  
the wives and other depend  
ants of the wealthy.

They set out to prove that the  
10 per cent own probably no  
more than about 40 per cent of  
the nation's riches. They add:  
"If every person included in  
the top 10 per cent had only  
one income dependent, the  
formula would lead to 40 per  
cent of the people owning  
40 per cent of the wealth."

They conclude: "In a society  
in which incomes vary only  
with age and everyone inherits  
an equal amount of wealth, the top  
10 per cent of adults might  
still own 30 per cent of personal  
wealth, largely through the  
accumulation of savings through  
life."

The institute describes itself  
as "an independent research  
and educational trust".

\* *How Much Inequality?* by  
George Polanyi and John E.  
Wood, Institute of Economic  
Affairs, £1.50.

C & W expansion  
most marked  
in Gulf states

High rates of growth in telex  
and telephone services have  
been recorded by Cable & Wireless  
for the 1973-74 financial  
year, particularly in the oil  
producing Arab states.

Over the whole range of the  
company's international opera  
tions, telex showed a growth  
rate of 48 per cent, while inter  
national telephone services  
increased by 32 per cent.

In the Gulf states where the  
company operates growth rates  
in both telex and telephone were  
approximately 70 per cent.

1974  
A great year for life assurance.

Whatever the economic climate, you  
can be sure that you and your family will  
get a good deal from life assurance.

It provides unparalleled security, and  
can provide generous profits, too.

But what you may not realise is the  
difference between different policies and  
different offices. Some of them give a great  
deal more than others.

So, particularly in 1974, you should look  
carefully at the life office you deal with.

Scottish Provident has a sound record  
for profits and, because it's a mutual office,  
the policy holders participate in all the  
profits.

What's more, its range of policies is  
large enough for your broker to find the  
one that's exactly right for you.

Think about it. It'll make the future  
that much rosier.

Ask your broker. Or fill in the coupon.

To: Scottish Provident, 6 St. Andrew Square,  
Edinburgh EH2 2YD. Tel. 031-5561407.

I'd like to know more about the S.P.L.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## 11 pc growth in Europe's air traffic predicted

West European air traffic is likely to grow at an average of 11 per cent a year between now and 1985, according to a report by the Frost & Sullivan market research company.

The main effect of the increased cost of oil on the growth of air transport and on the demand for new aircraft will be felt only during the next 18 months, the report says. By 1985, the aircraft capacity requirement in west Europe is expected to quadruple.

Air freight volume is estimated to rise at averages of 18 per cent (long haul) and 12 per cent (short and medium haul) a year.

The traffic expansion is expected to stimulate a demand by west European operators in the next decade for about 600 long haul and about 1,200 short and medium haul airliners and freighters. Most will be required from 1979 onwards.

Past inroads in the market by non-scheduled carriers at the expense of main European airlines are judged to be contained. "Increased fares consequent upon higher fuel costs will hit holiday traffic hardest", the report says, "and non-scheduled operators, which specialize in it, will be in most difficulty".

Establishment of a major new Anglo-Norwegian offshore group which plans to undertake complete projects for production and drilling platforms was announced yesterday. It will operate as the Woodall-Duckham Offshore Engineering Division, part of Babcock & Wilcox, and combined with Delta International Inc of the United States

## Heavy cost of borrowing forces hotels to postpone development

By Patricia Tisdall

An increasing number of Britain's large hotel chains are becoming concerned about the effects of general economic conditions on forward bookings. Several companies have cancelled or postponed development and expansion projects because of high interest costs and economic uncertainties.

Included among these is a scheme planned by Allied Breweries' Ind Coop Hotels chain which was expected to cost almost £1m. The project was for an extension which would have made the Grand Hotel in Leicester one of the best equipped in the country.

Announced last February (1973), the scheme would have been the single most costly project of its kind carried out in the 22-year history of Ind

Coop Hotels. The company has now confirmed the project has been postponed because of the cost of finance.

Another multi-million pound project has been suspended by Empire Catering for similar reasons. The company said at the weekend that its estimated £13m hotel budget had been "pigeon holed" because of the cost of borrowing.

A survey carried out in the current edition of the trade magazine *Catering Times* reveals that several other schemes are being held in abeyance in current circumstances, including bookings from American holidaymakers are 50 per cent down on last year.

Hotels are also worried about the lateness of reservations for this year.

But the biggest brake on expansion plans appears to be the high cost of borrowing coupled with the difficulties of obtaining finance even at high interest rates.

## New offshore group

By Peter Hill

and Kvaerner Engineering A/S Oslo.

In an announcement yesterday, Woodall-Duckham claimed that the partnership would be among the strongest of its kind operating in the United Kingdom.

It is understood the new group has submitted tenders for platform projects for two oil companies and hopes to gain at least one contract before the end of this year.

## Move to settle Birds Eye strike

Informal talks will be held to try to settle a dispute at the Birds Eye factory at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. A stoppage by 2,000 members of the Transport and General Workers' Union began last Wednesday when workers claimed that employees had been laid off in mid-shift because of lack of work.

On the adult side there have been more than 1,000 applications for jobs, but a large proportion of the applicants wanted surface work, and not everybody could be accommodated.

Well over 500 men are still needed in the east Midlands. The board are prepared to take "green" labour, but at least 20 weeks are needed to train a man to work underground, followed by a period of close supervision.

The Yorkshire coalfield reports that the rush of applications following the pay settlement has now levelled off. About 2,000 men were needed and officials estimate that they are about halfway to that target. The coalfield, with some 70,000 miners, loses between 4,000 and 5,000 men a year from natural wastage and other causes, and, as one official put it: "We have to run very fast to stand still."

Three prerequisites to a happier future for the coal industry appear to present themselves— incentive pay schemes linked to production, the avoidance of strikes and overtime bans and increased research into labour-saving methods and machinery to counteract any future fall in manpower.

Ronald Kershaw

## How NCB is tackling its manpower shortage

Faced with a rising demand for coal the National Coal Board has set its sights on an annual target of 120 million tons. Production is at present running between six million and seven million tons below this figure. Increased efficiency and greater productivity are essential if targets are to be achieved.

Although mechanization, automation, computerization and various other marvels of modern technology and science have in recent years brought enormous improvements in coal production, the hard fact remains that in order to win more coal the industry must have more men.

The Coal Board are now facing the fact that the hard fought miners' pay settlement earlier this year, hailed by many as the panacea for all labour ills, has only just stopped the drift of manpower from the pits and has had only limited influence on recruitment to the mines.

Intensive advertising campaigns are being conducted regionally and in one area, the east Midlands, open days are

being held at pits to attempt to impress upon young and old recruits alike that there is still a future in mining.

Militating against these efforts is the fact that industry generally is short of labour of most kinds, but particularly of skilled labour.

In the past two or three days the Scottish miners have declared their intention to fight for further substantial pay increases, and this in itself may be regarded by some as the bane of overtime bans and strikes—a prospect calculated to do little to promote confidence in the future.

It may well be that wiser heads will throw out the more excessive pay resolutions at the miners' union's annual conference next month, and that all efforts will be directed towards obtaining a productivity bonus scheme, but only a week ago, Mr Joe Gormley, president of the NUM, warned that unless production improved, the union's claim for the scheme would fall on deaf ears.

In the north-eastern area the Coal Board states quite flatly: "We need 800 men and we need them now." Since the end of the strike about 600 men have been recruited. The drift from the mines in the region has definitely stopped, but natural wastage is a constant drain on numbers. Fortunately for the region, a lot of the recruits are re-entrants to mining not requiring a great deal of training.

In its annual report to next month's conference, the NUM executive claim that the miners' pay settlement has not brought the anticipated rush of young recruits to the pits. This is certainly not the case in the north-east, where the board has budgeted for an intake of 500 juveniles for a year and collected 1,150 applications for jobs in mining.

In the east Midlands coalfield, the north North area has signed on 100 young recruits since April, but the lifting of the school leaving age has had its effect.



Salient points from the Review by the Chairman, Mr. Lawrence W. Orchard include:

- Group sales to third parties up by 25%.
- Record exports—up by 31%.
- Unprecedented rise in material costs.
- Contracting profit margins, particularly in the home market.
- Capital expenditure continues at a high level.
- Difficulties of operating under rigid governmental controls.

## Comparative financial results

	1974	1973
(52 weeks)	(53 weeks)	
£'000's	£'000's	
Net Sales to third parties	89,177	70,967
Group Profit before Taxation	12,854	12,162
Taxation	6,280	5,183
Group Profit after Taxation	6,574	6,979
Profit attributable to the members of Ever Ready Company (Holdings) Ltd.	5,591	6,307
Earnings per share	10.84p	12.26p
Total Ordinary Dividend per share	2.94p	2.94p

The Annual General Meeting of Ever Ready Company (Holdings) Limited will be held at Ever Ready House, London N.20 on the 10th July, 1974 at 12 noon.

Products: Primary and Secondary Battery Systems ■ Torches, Handlamps, Cycle Lamps ■ Battery Components ■ Special purpose machinery ■ Machine tools and Aerospace Equipment ■ Toolmakers and precision engineers ■ Electrical Accessories ■ Motor control gear ■ Circuit Breakers ■ Lighting Fittings ■ Mining ■ Low-voltage Motors ■ Precision Metal Fabrication by electro-deposition ■ Mobile radio equipment ■ Search and Rescue Beacons ■ Low-voltage Lighting Equipment.

EVER READY COMPANY (HOLDINGS) LIMITED,  
EVER READY HOUSE, LONDON N.20

## ICC backs code for international companies

By Melvyn Westlake

A Commission on Multinational Corporations, under the authority of the United Nations and a code of conduct governing the operations of such companies now looks like receiving the full backing of the International Chamber of Commerce.

In its role as chief spokesman for the multinational company the ICC has responded speedily to the recently published report: *Multinational Enterprise and their Role in Economic Development*, which was undertaken for the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Although the ICC accepts the principal recommendation of the report, it believes that a commission of multinational companies will be unable credibly to discharge its functions without the "assistance of members having first hand knowledge of the workings" of such companies. It urges that the Commission should include an adequate number of members drawn directly from the ranks of the multinational companies.

The response of the ICC to the Ecosoc report takes the form of a statement prepared by a committee under the chairmanship of M. Wilfred Baudouin, a former French Finance Minister. It has also been adopted in Hamburg by the chamber.

The statement expresses many reservations about the Ecosoc report, which it says, "sets out many assumptions and allegations for which no evidence is adduced".

Undue emphasis is laid on the presumed disadvantages of multinational companies, the ICC says. It adds that the Ecosoc report conveys an "impression of unrealism", but it then maintains that these reservations of the ICC should not be interpreted as suggesting that the chamber is critical of the objective of the United Nations exercise.

The chamber says that for foreign investors in developing countries should examine how the investment fits into the overall development plans and priorities of the host country.

But to do this the investing company must "know exactly what the rules of the game are and feel assured that these rules will not be changed substantially to its disadvantage by host governments acting unilaterally".

The ICC is convinced that if developing countries were to have their own national laws, efficient and independent auditing systems, fair tax systems, and clear and effective labour laws, many problems now attributed to the existence of multinational companies would no longer make themselves felt.

## DRI tie-up with Nortronics

Data Recording Instrument Co, the former subsidiary of International Computers, has joined up with Nortronics, an American company, to market a range of digital and analogue recording heads in Europe for computing, instrumentation and audio uses.

A new company has been set up, known as DRI-Nortronics, in which DRI has a 51 per cent stake and Nortronics 49 per cent. This company will begin trading on September 1 with sales of about £2m expected in the first year.

No doubt some economists

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Management reform: the need for a flexible approach to change

From Mr John Arkell

Mr. Arkell, in your cogent leading article today (June 12), a great need for reform of the Companies Act. On one aspect, ie. worker participation, I wish to stress the blind stupidity of trying to solve the problem on narrow partisan lines. Change needs to be based on sound organizational principles, together with fairness to the parties concerned.

The "bridge" of an industrial company is its board of directors. On the board's structure and composition will depend the direction the company will take, the quality of its top leadership and the measure of delegation it allows, and whether the status, imagination and creative genius for organization and enterprise that characterizes the majority of British business will be sustained.

Damage that, and we shall all be the poorer with less wealth to improve the quality of life for the country as a whole—and indeed developing countries requiring our help.

First, any hasty structural change at top level is no substitute for, and might even prove a discouragement to, the long hard haul of cultivating good industrial relations at all levels of management of the part of both sides of industry: and this calls for a high quality of leadership on the part of both management and trade unions.

Secondly, managing or supervising the management of a company needs intensive training and experience, not possessed by all that number of trade unionists that would be required for 50 per cent representation on supervisory boards. It has always been very difficult to get a trade unionist to attend a management course, partly

because he is unable to spare the time. This should be rectified. But I believe many trade union leaders, some of whom I count among my friends, would agree that management needs training and experience no less than trade union leadership.

One of the best ways of increasing worker participation would be for management to improve their system of promotion so that boards of directors can nominate more members who have worked their way up from the shop floor.

Thirdly, a board of directors should be a unified body all carrying the same legal responsibilities. I cannot see how under the Green Paper *The Community and the Company: Reform of Companies Law* the supervisory board composed of 50 per cent workers and 50 per cent managers can fail to produce divided responsibility or to frustrate initiative. Nor is it compatible with the traditional collective bargaining role of the unions in this country. The document does not succeed in dealing with these objections.

Finally, the British go about things in a very individual way, having a flair for improvisation in the light of changing circumstances. Every company is different. Some have developed first class systems of participative management with which it could be "foolish" to tamper.

Others greatly need to develop their systems, and perhaps change their philosophy as well. The evolutionary process of change here is far more effective, and to impose a rigid supervisory board structure on all companies above a certain size could be disastrous to efficiency.

It is accepted that a flexible approach is vital to this problem to take account of the

## Telephones: the infernal triangle

From Mr. J. Beenstock

Sir, I wish to reinforce Mr. T. L. Blau's protest in yesterday's (June 9) paper and use the courtesy of your columns to express my frustration in obtaining telephone calls to Portugal and Israel from the provinces. Up to some weeks ago, one dialled 100 and asked for "continental" or "international", and the service was reasonably good.

In an attempt to improve the service, they put the provinces on a similar system to London, whereby one dials, eg. 105 or 108, this connects to Glasgow. There is invariably an interminable delay in waiting for the number to answer, and if one is lucky enough to get through, a further interminable delay waiting for "continental" to answer in London. The shortest distance between two points is a "straight" line, but the new system creates a triangle!

From bitter experience, if one is eventually successful in booking a call for a "fixed

time"

even 12 hours in advance, the operator never finds it convenient to connect at the appointed time, and is usually not less than an hour late.

If one attempts to trace the call, this can take up to two hours, and the hapless subscriber is treated with tones of contempt and condescension by the operators, even though the supervisors may be a little more helpful.

I would also add that on one occasion it took 55 minutes just to obtain a connection to continental directory inquiries.

As Mr. K. S. Bawtree (same day in *The Times*) has pointed out, there are to be massive increases in the charges, no doubt for an ever more inefficient service.

It is unfortunate that long-suffering subscribers have no choice but to use the monopoly service of the Post Office.

J. BEENSTOCK.

John Barnesby & Son,

55 Brown Street,

Manchester, M2 2JL.

will say that this will produce unemployment, but as there is apparently a shortage of policemen, teachers, bricklayers, plumbers and every sort of clerical staff, this might be no bad thing. It might even put back the value of having a job and reduce the proliferation of staff agencies.

IVAN M. TAYLOR.

22 Elm Road,

Green Street Green,

Orpington, Kent.

Mr. Peter M. Taylor

will say that this will produce

accident underwriters.

Mr. J. E. Porth has become a director of Commonwealth Illinois.

Mr. Dennis Headford, former chairman of Heywood Williams, has been elected president of the Aluminum Window Association.

Mr. P. W. Leahy, vice-president with Security Pacific Bank, has been elected to the board of the bank's corporate banking division in Los Angeles, to become vice-president at International department, European headquarters.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# The way they are bidding now

se months now it has become apparent that the world is fast becoming a market. That being so it is not too surprising that a scheme of arrangement for making could be enjoying an extended vogue among bankers.

by no means a newly devised General as a fairly recent example of a scheme of arrangement in its bid for Electric and so did bidding in its bid for Shoe Corporation. But the doubling of stamp the Budget it is no more than two major bids for Nottingham Manufacturing and Calthorpe both be proposed schemes of arrangement seems almost certain concept will be much used from here on in immediate attraction cost-saving. Normal procedure requires a form to be signed by holders of an offer and if less than 90 per cent is in the form of a bid, the forms have sped. This now costs 2 of the market value of

the bid is handled a scheme of arrangement, the share capital of the company is and the capital of or is issued in its no documents exists unless a stamp. In the ears' bid for Nottingham Manufacturing and Calthorpe's bid around

is, a scheme of arrangement can enable a company to own a substantial share of an offer company otherwise believes

it obtaining 90

acceptances and hence

acquiring the out-

minority. In order to

achieve, a scheme of

it has to win the

75 per cent of the

at an extraordinary

but where a recalcitrant

owner owned, is

part of an offer com-

pany a majority would

practical, whereas 90

acceptances might not

his rule could mean

of a company could

the support of con-

cess than 50 per cent

holders (assuming a

share of shareholder

since once the 75 per

has been passed the

can compulsorily

all the remaining

opposition to a bid is

re substantial as in

Crofters and Cal-

ation a scheme of

it has obvious draw-

backs progressively

gather

it can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

the beating off of the

Union/Trafalgar

investments bid for

the High Court

can also take more

for the bid pro-

cessed, allowing

it to develop its

# Management

Need for different social mechanisms

## Learning to plan change

Change is a personal process. To change world systems, company systems, or any other kind of social systems, you have to change human behaviour in some way.

There are pessimists and optimists regarding change. The pessimists say you cannot change human nature. The optimists say you have no need to change human nature; you just need to change some of its habits.

The pessimists have plenty of evidence for their case. We have organized ourselves in constraining hierarchical structures. Our public organizations (and companies as well) try to avoid or minimize uncomfortable contact with groups of issues or situations that might be threatening. Our negotiating procedures reward secretive

We talk about "information technology" instead of listening to each other. Our systems encourage power pre-emption, abuse of resources, ambiguity, superficial human contacts, deceit, empire-building, and a resulting kind of "sub-organization survival" goal that often works against our longer-range and larger-scale needs.

Donald Michael is an optimist. He is also professor of planning and public policy at the University of Michigan, and author of a new book entitled *On Learning to Plan—and Planning to Learn*. For the past few years his group at the Institute for Social Research at Michigan has carried out one of the broadest studies of social change yet undertaken. Everyone studies technical, political or economic barriers to change, but this is the first exploration of social barriers.

The book is based to some extent on a literature search that results in one of the best selective bibliographies on social and organizational change I have seen.

Even more important are the personal views of more than 150 leaders in planning for

learning about and doing the things that society is most concerned about today—representatives from universities, research institutes, city and town administration, national governments, international bodies, companies and consultancies.

Donald Michael's particular forte is a kind of directed non-directed interview, in which he explores concepts and ideas by letting people talk into a tape recorder with occasional questions from two or three well-trained and well briefed interviewers.

This puts the burden on the researchers and allows busy presidents, professors and planners to summarize their views and knowledge without having to do as much homework as they would for a speech or paper. The resulting book is broad, well organized, and completely Professor Michael's own.

The book contains plenty of grist for the pessimists—an awesome catalogue of organizational ailments and human resistance mechanisms. But Professor Michael argues that change is possible. His thesis is contained in the title—one must plan to learn, and learn to plan.

Learning is the key to the process he calls "long range social planning", and the process itself is an evolutionary one, focused on changing points of view, and thus their resulting behaviour, rather than changing human nature itself.

Discussing the book, Professor Michael says: "When I started looking at the whole area of social planning, I was talking in terms of social planning being like social engineering—looking at the options, evaluating the alternatives, being tried.

"But because most social issues like education, building cities and so on take such a long time to resolve, we need different mechanisms. Even if social engineering were

humane, we are too totally

Nancy Foy

ignorant of the nature of our society to be social engineers. We just don't know enough. You can't do technological assessment, for example, unless you know how the society operates. So we need a kind of 'social R & D'.

"Instead of a procedure for engineering change, the book offers procedures to learn about results—what change requires of people, what resistances they are likely to put up, how they live with uncertainty. Planning then becomes a way of trying based on using the future instead of the past, as a way of learning."

This calls for profound changes in the way people—particularly people in positions of responsibility—view themselves. It also requires changes in organizations: their norms, their structures, their reward and punishment systems, and their basic values.

It also requires changes in the overall environment: new political and social goals, new institutions, and new approaches.

Professor Michael has his pessimistic moments. "If we continue to define human competence in the traditional ways we do, and if we provide the structures and rewards that reinforce that, then there isn't any chance of doing this kind of learning."

But the optimism keeps coming back. "Look at the whole trend to participative management, and young adults who have more experience in encounter groups and meditation. These are terribly slim reeds, I know, and on the other side is all the momentum of traditional society."

"The most we can hope for is dialectic—the process of thesis, antithesis, synthesis and interaction. But in the face of all the crises and disasters, I think there is a strong enough thread that it won't disappear."

For example, the British Iron and Steel Research Association

## Research diversification on a contract basis

In an assessment of some of the industrial changes coming from the policies of the OPEC countries over production, price and distribution of oil, a recent report states that chemical companies in the European Economic Community will no longer control all aspects of their business.

The survey also contains some provocative long term forecasts about the development of alternative energy sources: and it discusses the inevitable political, economic and technical impact of these trends on the chemical sector of the economy.

Another intriguing aspect of this document is its origin: for the investigation was made by the Electrical Research Association. With the best will in the world, it is scarcely the organization likely to be in the forefront of the minds of many managers or engineers seeking answers to the shortages of feedstocks and the other agency needs of their chemical processes.

However, a number of other studies connected with long range planning in a variety of industries are emerging from the research association's headquarters at Leatherhead. The obvious inference from this spate of activity is that the Electrical Research Association is diversifying rapidly from a traditional role of product research and development for the electrical industry.

The ERA is only one of the original 48 industrial organizations that received an award from government firms which were matched pound for pound from the Government. Most of the associations are rearranging their activities to meet the cutbacks in research both by industry and by Government departments. Various solutions are being tried.

To make competition for the available cake tougher, Government centres like the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, have been encouraged to sell their research services where possible.

Edited by Rodney Cowton

## FINANCIAL NEWS

### Highlands Rubber takes stock after runaway price rise

By Ralph Holder

The bright side of soaring commodity prices is brought out strongly by the annual report of Highlands and Lowlands Para Rubber. Bumper profits came from both rubber and palm oil.

For synthetic rubber, to maintain the reserves of natural resources, Barlow, gives a new for natural rubber five sources of supply.

Vegetable oils the world experienced last year. That fluctuated wildly with the policy has always been well ahead of West Malaysian price suffered.

So far this year, palm oil prices have last year. Higher oil prices have been set, the profitable land which natural rubber can compete with synthetic. (The Government is acting in the same way towards palm oil.)

### Geo Doland dividends resum

Profits of George Doland, tailors and outfitters, increased to £120,000 for the 12 months to January 31, from £58,000 for the previous 12 months. The directors are resuming dividends with a payment of 14.9 per cent gross, or 1.5p a share (the last gross was for 1967). Earlier this month York Trust acquired a 25 per cent interest in the company, and two new directors joined the board.

This particular mixture of shareholders are for the period from October 1, 1972, to January 31 last. Group turnover totalled £3.5m (£3.6m). This included £502,000 (against £1m for the Hepton Group sold last August. Available profits are increased to £30,000.

**Parkinson payout**

After a first half loss of £64,000 to December 31,

Pearce Wright

share price may become increasingly separated from that of Bt, where Burman's large shareholding has always provided one of the market's most constant "switch" situations.

Shares in the overseas trading companies have had a good run over the past two-and-a-half years, spurred on by world commodity prices and trading activity, as well as by currency profits. But Hedderwick Borthwick warns that the ride may be nearly over.

It recommends selling shares in Harrison & Crossfield, Gothic Corporation and Australian Estates, all of which it sees as vulnerable to fall in commodity prices. Slower earnings potential is regarded also as reason for sales over the short-term of Halscope, Paterson Zochonis, Hoffnung, and Anglo Thai Corporation.

But Hedderwick would buy Lomha shares, which it thinks are under-priced and with little downside risk, as a "speculative, but possibly rewarding" investment.

Elsewhere, several brokers remain wary of short-dated gilt, an attitude that will have been strengthened by the market reaction to the May trade deficit and to the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin.

**Terry Byland**

share price may become increasingly separated from that of Bt, where Burman's large shareholding has always provided one of the market's most constant "switch" situations.

Shares in the overseas trading companies have had a good run over the past two-and-a-half years, spurred on by world commodity prices and trading activity, as well as by currency profits. But Hedderwick Borthwick warns that the ride may be nearly over.

It recommends selling shares in Harrison & Crossfield, Gothic Corporation and Australian Estates, all of which it sees as vulnerable to fall in commodity prices. Slower earnings potential is regarded also as reason for sales over the short-term of Halscope, Paterson Zochonis, Hoffnung, and Anglo Thai Corporation.

But Hedderwick would buy Lomha shares, which it thinks are under-priced and with little downside risk, as a "speculative, but possibly rewarding" investment.

Elsewhere, several brokers remain wary of short-dated gilt, an attitude that will have been strengthened by the market reaction to the May trade deficit and to the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin.

**Terry Byland**

share price may become increasingly separated from that of Bt, where Burman's large shareholding has always provided one of the market's most constant "switch" situations.

Shares in the overseas trading companies have had a good run over the past two-and-a-half years, spurred on by world commodity prices and trading activity, as well as by currency profits. But Hedderwick Borthwick warns that the ride may be nearly over.

It recommends selling shares in Harrison & Crossfield, Gothic Corporation and Australian Estates, all of which it sees as vulnerable to fall in commodity prices. Slower earnings potential is regarded also as reason for sales over the short-term of Halscope, Paterson Zochonis, Hoffnung, and Anglo Thai Corporation.

But Hedderwick would buy Lomha shares, which it thinks are under-priced and with little downside risk, as a "speculative, but possibly rewarding" investment.

Elsewhere, several brokers remain wary of short-dated gilt, an attitude that will have been strengthened by the market reaction to the May trade deficit and to the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin.

**Cocoa shock**

Exhortations to diversify into the International Commodity Council by 12 central banks have been thrown out by the majority of the Cocoa Organization committee has agreed an increase per lb.

When one country increases will range to 29.5 cts and compares it to the price of over when it becomes a

The current rubber market is replaced. On rubber will be open outcry

works so well in modity markets.

# The Times Awards for the best advertisement of a company's results to appear in 1974

## PANEL OF JUDGES

The Times is pleased to announce that the following members of the business community have kindly agreed to act as judges of the entries for The Times Awards.

### Chairman

Lord Shawcross, Chairman of the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers.

### Members

Michael Belmont, Cazenove and Company.

Anthony Everett, Binder Hamlyn and Company.

Edgar Palamountain, The M & G Group.

Sir Paul Reilly, Director of The Design Centre.

Hugh Stephenson, Editor of The Times Business News.

Each member of this panel has been chosen for his knowledge of a particular discipline which relates to this specialized form of communication.

Perhaps the most striking change in financial advertising in recent years has been the increasing clarity with which a company's results are presented. However, much remains to be done and it is to

encourage further progress in this important field that The Times has decided to sponsor a number of awards for the best example of the advertising of a company's results to appear in 1974.

The conditions of entry are set out below and companies are invited to send their entry at any time during this year.

## Conditions of Entry

All entries are free but must have appeared in the pages of The Times Business News during 1974. The following are the categories in which awards will be made:

- 1 Colour. All sizes.
- 2 Black and white. Half page or larger, or equivalent.
- 3 Black and white. Less than half page or equivalent.

First, second and third prizes will be awarded in each category.

Entries will be accepted throughout the twelve month period 1 January - 31 December 1974 and

should take the form of art prints mounted on board, with a clear indication of the category in which they are to be judged. They should be sent to:

Michael Mander,  
Advertisement and Marketing Director,  
The Times Awards,  
The Times, Printing House Square,  
London EC4P 4DE.

Presentation of the awards will be made at a dinner given by The Times at the conclusion of the competition.

## Commodities

Innumerable words have been written and spoken on speculation forcing commodity prices higher but very little has been said about speculation forcing prices down. But Senator Ricardo Falla Caceres, the manager of the Salvadorean Coffee Company, is convinced that his has happened in world coffee markets.

Last week he warned speculators that they may get an unpleasant surprise if they keep on trying to push coffee prices down in international markets. He gave no indication what the surprise might be, but said Brazil and Colombia are fully supporting moves by Mexico and Central American nations to defend their economies against speculation by large foreign corporations.

In London, the robusta coffee price for July hit a peak £660 a long ton in February but has since fallen heavily and is now some £90 too cheap. With little, if any, change in the fundamental situation it would appear that Senator Falla has a good case.

Meanwhile, Mr Alexandre Beltrão, the executive director of the International Coffee Organization, summed up the supply and demand situation at a seminar in Brazil recently.

It is estimated, he said, that 75m bags will be marketed in 1973-74, of which 65m are from the new crop and about 9.5m from earlier ones. World consumption is estimated at 76.5m with stocks area above the need of trade and industry at a maximum 32m bags at the end of the 1973-74 crop year. These figures show for the immediate future a balance between supply and demand and a reasonable reserve.

Mr Beltrão said there are two hypotheses that can be advanced regarding production trends and the likely supply of coffee between 1974 and 1980. The first is that there is a period of shortage approaching following the over production of the sixties.

During the past six years (1968-1974) production fell 20%

high cost of m growing volume necessary to profit the same amount.

Increasing in the governments in countries in control the effects result in the c prices and in a reducing themselves inflation.

The government nations are to protect their foreign earnings and, if possible, means, which are within which to operate. Additionally towards concern elimination of medium traders is on the increase necessarily a hea

efficiency of the economies of scale. It is the irresistible force of the absence of established methods of national trade, to favour the final producer, the industrialist becomes any ence

quality and drive. The interdependence of those affected by the coffee economy makes it difficult to separate the interests of producers and consumers—in fact they coincide in the long run. Government and industry in consuming countries are trying to avoid sharp price fluctuations and their consequent inflationary effect. Basically they want a guarantee of supply under stable conditions.

The governments of producing countries are trying to minimize the effects of their foreign exchange earnings and the use of productive factors in order to reduce production costs or to create employment; and to minimize the effects of their coffee policies on economic growth and the distribution of income.

Today serious problems beset the world coffee trade and consumers, including money instability as well as the

current rubber market is replaced. On rubber will be open outcry

works so well in modity markets.

## ANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## ssing problem of margins at Ever Ready

margins at Ever Ready continue to contract, the chairman, Mr. L. in his annual report to shareholders. He expects this performance to be "bad", but only if the recover cost increases continue to escalate. The margins of this sector of the profit margin reflected a much larger rise in their sales. The group is seeking to remove these, says Sir Kenneth Keith in his annual review to shareholders of the Philip Hill Investment Trust. One of these is the 18 months of severe dividend restriction.

The marginal rise in earnings by the group's various divisions reflected a much larger rise in their sales. The group is seeking to remove these, says Sir Kenneth Keith in his annual review to shareholders of the Philip Hill Investment Trust. One of these is the 18 months of severe dividend restriction.

The board of the trust has continued to increase liquidity as opportunities occurred in the United Kingdom and in the United States. The chairman is fairly confident that the trust can maintain the new rate of dividend for the current year.

Sir Kenneth, cataloguing Britain and the world'sills, sees little sign that the abnormally high inflationary pressures at home and abroad are being brought under control.

He also refers to the possibility "one must hope only a faint one" that the United Kingdom will renegociate itself out of the Common Market, and the likelihood of a fresh round of high wage settlements, with fresh industrial disruption this autumn and winter.

Chairman, told a centenary celebration in London. Next year it is already 75 per cent booked and is "still looking for more overseas work," he said.

## Sir K. Keith on gloomy outlook for equities

There can be little ground for confidence that share markets will revive until several uncertainties are to some extent removed, says Sir Kenneth Keith in his annual review to shareholders of the Philip Hill Investment Trust. One of these is the 18 months of severe dividend restriction.

The board of the trust has continued to increase liquidity as opportunities occurred in the United Kingdom and in the United States. The chairman is fairly confident that the trust can maintain the new rate of dividend for the current year.

Sir Kenneth, cataloguing Britain and the world'sills, sees little sign that the abnormally high inflationary pressures at home and abroad are being brought under control.

He also refers to the possibility "one must hope only a faint one" that the United Kingdom will renegociate itself out of the Common Market, and the likelihood of a fresh round of high wage settlements, with fresh industrial disruption this autumn and winter.

Is are yet disclosed of the first quarter, but

the group's overseas did margin of 90 per cent, which at £54m, turned in 42 per cent overall group trading he interim stage, overnings were almost at £1.9m.

from Britain rose by to a record £16.3m. The chairman, a some markets, was profitable. The group

## nan to bid forndop

Industries are intended a formal offer for in Lindop Holdings tly held. This news £1.8m share price to to 10p, putting a marization on the whole £42.500. Newman so 5.5% stake.

list of terest stocks

Yester Day's Price

Today's Price

Change

Yester Day's Price

Today's Price

&lt;p

# London and Regional Market Prices

## Capitalization & week's change

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Began, June 10   Dealings End, June 21   § Contango Day, June 24   Settlement Day, July 2  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted):

Join up with the

6

## Cooper-Turner Group

Manufacturers of industrial fasteners. Sheffield

10. *Leucosia* (Leucosia) *leucostoma* (Fabricius) (Fig. 10)

# Commercial and Industrial Property



## good reasons for thinking of Harwich

1

The Port of Harwich is one of the most modern freight and passenger ports in the UK

2

First container terminal to incorporate an integrated road and rail service

3

Leading port for road haulage freight traffic

4

Unrivalled port for trade with the EEC and Europe

5

One million square feet of prestige industrial and warehouse development under construction to suit all space requirements

6

1st phase almost complete - units now available at reasonable rental

SOLE LETTING AGENT

**Weatherall Green & Smith**  
Albion House, London WC2B 4BW  
01-405 6944



By Order of the Property Services Agency on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Environment

**Stoke Newington**  
191 HIGH STREET N.16

### OFFICE SITE

Freehold with Vacant Possession  
Floor space nearly 24,000 sq. ft.  
in Listed and Other Buildings on

**0.756 ACRE**

For Sale by Tender

Closing date:  
Noon, Tuesday 30th July 1974

**Hillier Parker**  
May & Rowden  
77 Grosvenor Street, London W1A 2BT  
Telephone: 01-629 7566

### RUISLIP

### RESTIGE FACTORY

41,190 sq. ft. (3,831 sq. m.)

### EW WAREHOUSE

19,186 sq. ft. (1,782 sq. m.)

### TO LET

**Richard**  
**Woberson**  
company  
20 The Parade  
Watford  
tel: 43040

## Revolution in Queen Street!

For the first time - an instant furnished office in the heart of the City of London.

Suites to accommodate from one to twenty people include:-

- \* ample private telephone lines as well as switchboard and message taking service
- \* receptionist and waiting area
- \* all suites well decorated and fully carpeted and fitted with good quality furniture
- \* telex, copying and ansaphone services
- \* rates, heating, lighting and cleaning included

For charges and availability contact

**OFFICE**  
**SPACEBANK**  
36 Sackville Street London W1X 1DB 01-434 1687

**THE HOLMAN PARTNERSHIP**  
117, FULHAM ROAD, LONDON SW3 6RL  
01-593 6652

Of possible interest to Institutions, Embassies, Hoteliers and other similar concerns

**SOUTH KENSINGTON, SW7**

A block of 7 independent adjoining houses, each on 6 floors, occupying a prime corner position. Let. Central Heating. Hotel use. Full vacant possession. Major site.

**FREEHOLD: £1,200,000**

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE, SW7**

Handsome terraced property in Gordon Square. 7 floors. Let. Has Class 14 medical use. At present arranged as 6 flats. Vacant possession.

**FREEHOLD: £250,000**

**KENSINGTON, SW7**

Block of 4 adjoining houses, mainly on 6 floors, with hotel use. Prime corner position. Full vacant possession.

**FREEHOLD: £75,000**

**FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES**

**FACTORY FOR SALE**

# Commercial and Industrial Property

A DEVELOPMENT BY RAVENSEFT PROPERTIES LIMITED  
(Principal subsidiary of the Land Securities Investment Trust Limited)  
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

4 STOPS FROM THE  
BANK OF ENGLAND

## THE STRATFORD CENTRE LONDON E15

TWO AIR-COO-DITIONED  
OFFICE BUILDINGS  
Totalling  
approx 163,000 sq.ft.

TO BE LET  
TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY

Ample Car Parking

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Joint Letting Agents

**Hillier Parker**  
77 Grosvenor Street, London W1A 2BT  
Tel: 01-629 7666

**VICTOR BEHRENS,  
SANDHURST & CO.**  
16 Harley Street, London, W1X 4AA

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR  
OFFICES AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

**UP TO  
5 YEARS  
RENT-FREE**

Are high office costs in London and  
the South East stifling your business?

A call now to the Industrial  
Expansion Team could be one  
of the best business decisions  
you've made this year.

Move to the Areas for  
Expansion and you can get up  
to 5 years rent-free office space.  
Or equivalent help if you buy.

We can also give you £300  
for each employee moved, and  
other assistance.

Fill in the coupon or 'phone  
for details.

Headquarters London,  
Tel: 01-834 2255 ext. 88  
(24-hour answer-service 01-834 2256)

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

### HUNTINGDONSHIRE

Peterborough 6 miles, Huntingdon 12 miles.

#### THE STILTON ESTATE

A valuable freehold Agricultural Estate with rough shooting  
Let in 6 holdings at rents totalling £9,680 per annum  
Shooting over the Estate in hand from 1976

**TOTAL AREA 891 ACRES**

For Sale as a whole by Private Treaty

**J.R. EVE & SON**  
CHARTERED SURVEYORS

40 Mill Street, Bedford. Tel. 67301

Probably the most important residential land within Greater London  
to be offered for sale for many years.

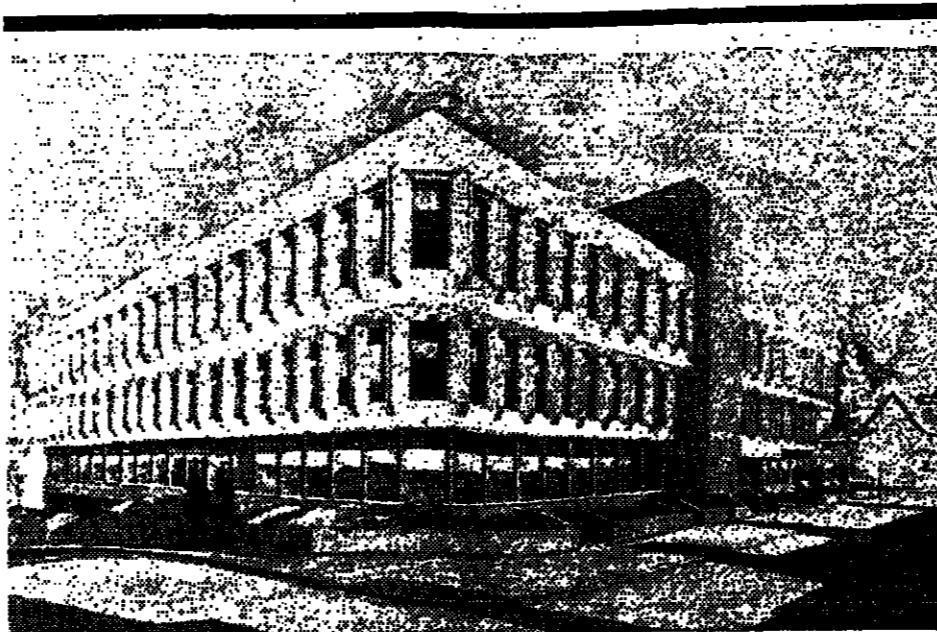
### EMERSON PARK HORNCHURCH

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING LAND 4.7 Acres

To be offered for sale by tender closing 2nd July.

Planning consent for 72 flats and 3 houses (275 Habitable Rooms)  
The Land is at Emerson Park, one of the most exclusive Residential areas in  
Greater London with frequent rail services to Liverpool Street (20 minutes).

For further details and tender documents please apply to:  
Havering Land Co. Ltd, 78 Cadogan Place, London SW1X 9RP  
01-493 5286/5447



An artist's impression of Elliot House, Norwich, an office development due for completion next spring.

The somewhat muted optimism with which the property world看待了未来的商业前景。虽然对商业前景的预测已经变得较为谨慎，但尚未完全体现出来。现在，几家主要的财产公司已经陷入了严重的财务困难，而其他一些较小的公司，如一些手工业者，也表现出了谨慎的态度，这反映了对新计划的启动持观望态度。

工业部门继续显示出活动迹象，特别是商业部门，寻求出售的物业数量有所增加，而买家则决定是否购买。现代建筑设计的经济性超过了旧式工厂和仓库的缺点。

例如，Crowne Free-

holds已经为他们的仓库和工业设施寻求出售，而买家则决定是否购买。现代建筑设计的经济性超过了旧式工厂和仓库的缺点。

Brushdean Developments are active in this field. In March, Debenham, Tewson and Chin-  
es, their first let the first

phase, consisting of about 20,000 sq ft on their Sutton Road development at Rockford, near Southend. The tenants are BESCO Bodies Ltd, and Special Metals, a subsidiary of The Metal Syndicate, which were introduced 13 acres at Shepton Mallet, Somerset. Two units of 5,000 sq ft each have been let to Securi-  
cor and Blackwood Lodge, who

will use them as a transport depot and a quarry machinery maintenance depot. The site will be developed in two phases, re-  
sulting in an ultimate total of about 234,000 sq ft, with units ranging from 5,000 sq ft to 25,000 sq ft. Lettings are through Chamberlain Brothers and Willows and Anthony Lipton. The second phase, consisting of 43,000 sq ft of warehouse or factory space, is under construction and units from 5,000 sq ft will be available by the beginning of June next year.

The same developers, in con-

junction with Commercial Union Properties Ltd, have acquired a commercial site in High Road, Whetstone. The site, which is located on the junction of Chamberlain Brothers and Edwards, of Shepton Mallet, and Debenham, of Town and Chin-  
ocks, of London.

In north Wiltshire the former Chippingham borough council, succeeded by the North Wiltshire District Council, has negotiated the disposal of about 20 acres of land known as Burnham Farm, Chippingham, a subsidiary of Imperial Foods Ltd. The site is about a mile and a half from Chippingham town centre and four miles from the M4 Chippingham junction. Imperial Foods is to construct a cold storage complex consisting of about a million cubic feet, with plans for future extensions.

The remaining area is to be developed by Lygon Investments, a subsidiary of Imperial Foods, to provide about 300,000 sq ft of warehousing and other development, which will be available in units from 7,000 sq ft. The architects are New-  
man Levinson and Partners and Lettings will be advised by Lygon Investments, through whom the sale took place, jointly with J. P. Sturge and Sons, of Bristol.

Monarch Developments Holdings have begun a scheme at Second Way, Wembly, Middle-  
sex, on the site previously occupied by Drings, the sausage manufacturers. The site is near the North Circular Road and will contain about 30,000 sq ft of warehousing and 3,000 sq ft of offices. Building has begun and the scheme is due to be ready for occupation early next year. De Groot Collis and Co represent Monarch Developments and have been retained as letting agents.

Lion International (Developments) Ltd, a subsidiary of the Lion International Group, is to

develop factory and warehouse space at Trunk Road, Redcar.

The site has a main road frontage and is adjacent to the large TCI Wilton complex. A factory of about 44,000 sq ft, with ancillary offices is immediately available. Additional land is available either for expansion or for the building of new units to an occupier's requirements.

Disposal arrangements are to be flexible and freehold or leasehold options will be considered.

The agents are Conrad Ritchie and Co, of London, and Stoye Sons and Parker, of Middlesbrough.

Several transactions have taken place in the shopping sector. In Doncaster the former Baxters has been sold to the House of Fraser, who will be trading as Binn Department Store. The premises, formerly a Woolworths store, has a total of about 40,000 sq ft on four floors, with a frontage of about 550 ft to the road.

Woolworths will be moving into a new store in Town and City's Doncaster Arndale Centre later this year. Their new store there consists of about 60,000 sq ft on two floors with frontages to Central Hall and an entrance level as well as to the galleries.

Healey and Baker acted for Town and City Properties in both transactions.

In Norwich work has begun on a new air-conditioned office building in Bee Street, to be known as Elliot House. The development is being carried out by Debenham, Tewson and Chin-  
es. The new building will provide about 22,500 sq ft on four floors. It is due for completion next spring.

Grove Estate Agency, of Norwich, introduced the site to Vectra and are retained for letting, while David of London Design is by Edward Skipper and Associates.

The former lodgings of Charles Dickens at 11 New Bond Street, London, have been sold to Phillip Antrobus Ltd, the jewellers. The property has been in the family of the buyers for more than 100 years. It comprises a basement, shop and four upper floors and is a listed building.

Goldenberg and Co acted for Hillhouse in the sale of the lease, which had less than seven years unexpired at a rent of £2,250 a year. A price near £100,000 was realized.

Gerald Ely

By order of Austin Reed Limited

#### For sale by tender

CLOSING DATE: 17th JULY, 1974

### 110 PRINCES STREET EDINBURGH

Fine location next door to Lotus & Delta Ltd, close to John Menzies Ltd, Elam Ltd, Boots the Chemists Ltd, etc.

Leasehold (29 years unexpired)  
£12,000 p.a. rising to £14,000 p.a. in 1975  
rent review 1989

FRONTAGE 26ft 9ins DEPTH 145 ft.

TOTAL NET AREA 10,990 SQ. FT.

#### VACANT POSSESSION

**Healey & Baker**  
Established 1820 in London  
29 St. George Street, Hanover Square, London W1A 3BQ 01-580 0125/2522  
ASSOCIATED OFFICES IN PARIS, BRUSSELS & AMSTERDAM

### MODERN OFFICES

4,800 sq. ft.

St. James St. S.W.1.

Full Details

**MELLERSH & HARDING**  
43 ST. JAMES'S PLACE  
LONDON, S.W.1 1PA  
01-433 6141  
Chartered Surveyors

### WENDOVER, BUCKS

Aylesbury 5 miles, London 35 miles (commuting train 40 mins.)

#### PRESTIGE RESIDENTIAL

#### BUILDING LAND 4.40 ACRES

Outline Planning Permission  
Freehold for Sale by Private Treaty

Joint sole agents  
HARRETT RAFFEY  
2A & G Temple Square  
Aylesbury Tel: 0296 563355

### FREEHOLD OFFICE BUILDING

### 40/42 ST. PETER'S STREET

CITY OF LONDON

Vacant Possession

To be Sold by Tender Closing Date July 14th 1974

REBELL

Real Estate

6 Poultry, London EC2R 8ET Tel: 01-248 1451

### TOTTENHAM, N.17 — FOR SALE

#### FREEHOLD

#### FACTORY / WAREHOUSE

Nett-area about 9,225 sq. ft.

Single storey corner position

**Lander Bedells**  
CHARTERED SURVEYORS ESTATE AGENTS AUCTIONEERS  
26/28 Lamb's Conduit Street, London WC1R 3LL 01-580 6881  
and 26/28

### CITY, E.C.2.

#### NEW AIR-COO-DITIONED

### OFFICES TO LET

#### WITH CAR PARKING

25,865 sq. ft.

17,195 sq. ft.

8,670 sq. ft.

John Sole Agents:

**SMITH MELZACK** Chesterton

17 ST HELEN'S PLACE  
LONDON EC3A 6ED

638 4591

9 WOOD ST, CHEAPSIDE,  
LONDON EC2P 7AR

606 3055

### Auction

Thursday, 25th July, 1974

#### Freehold shop properties

### CAMBRIDGE

59/64 SIDNEY STREET

and The Arts Cinema etc. Market Passage, Art Cinema and adjoining

premises let at £6,100 per annum.

FRONTAGE 50 FT. 9 INS. DEPTH 155 FT. 8 INS.

SITE AREA 11,515 SQ. FT.

NEWBURY 94 NORTHBROOK STREET

Shop with Vacant Possession. Upper part let and producing £550 per annum.

FRONTAGE 28 FT. 6 INS. DEPTH 154 FT.

#### Freehold office property

### CARDIFF

24/24A CATHEDRAL ROAD

Existing buildings (7,085 sq. ft.) with planning consent for office development. Site area 24,800 sq. ft.

**Healey & Baker**  
Established 1820 in London  
29 St. George Street, Hanover Square, London W1A 3BQ 01-580 0125/2522  
ASSOCIATED OFFICES IN PARIS, BRUSSELS & AMSTERDAM

Ref. DWM

### Palace Gate W.8.

#### Self-contained Office Building

of 95,000 sq. ft.

#### Freehold For Sale

with immediate occupation

Full details from sole agents:

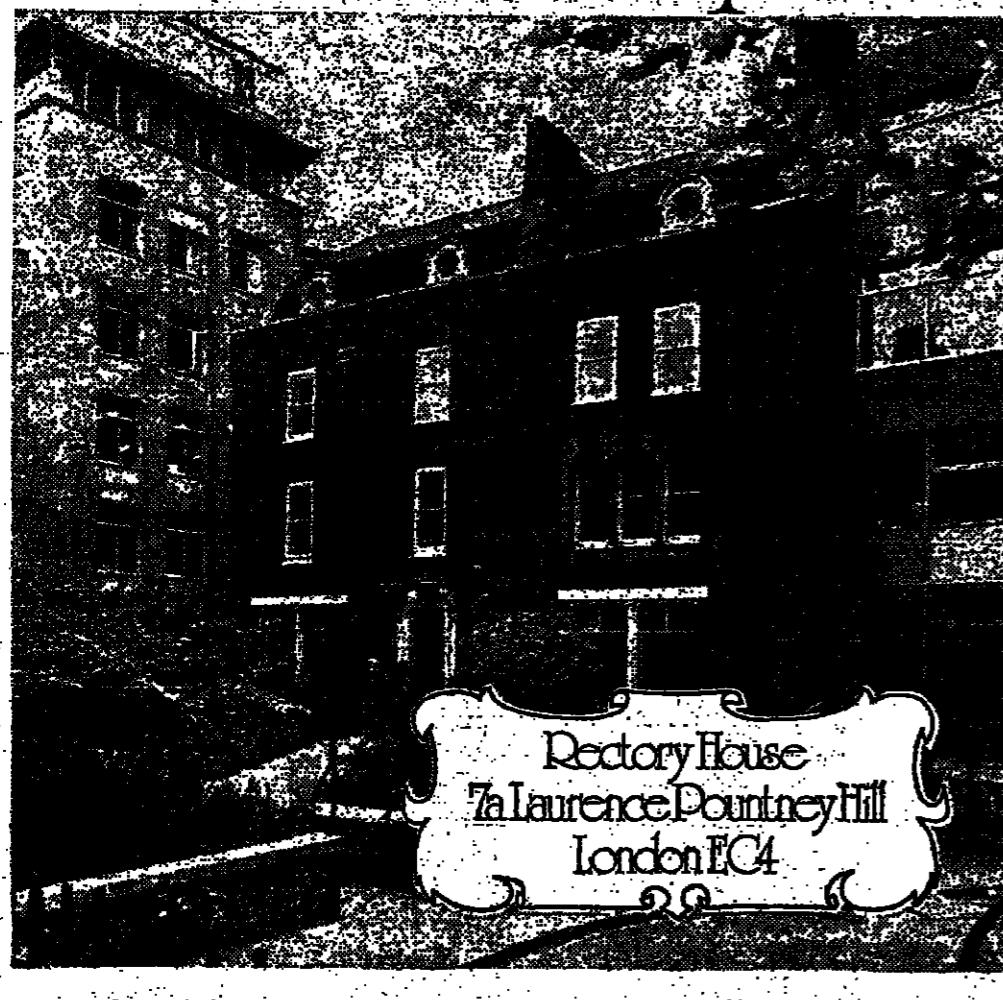
**JONES LANG  
WOOTTON**

Chartered Surveyors

1

# SAVILLS

## PRESTIGE OFFICE ACCOMMODATION CITY OF LONDON



SAVILLS, London Office, 01-499 8644

FREEHOLD  
FOR SALE  
WITH VACANT  
POSSESSION  
3,385 SQ.FT. NET

### BANBURY OXFORDSHIRE

Superb Modern Showrooms  
Supermarket Location - Approx. 15,000 sq. ft.  
SITE AREA APPROX. 24,000 sq. ft.

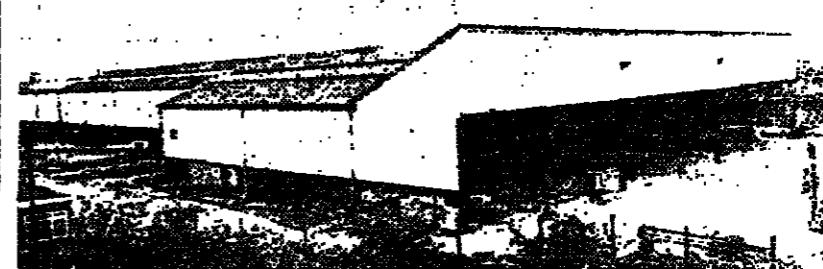
#### FOR SALE OR LET

Another Development by

TITFORD PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED

Apply Sole Agents:  
SAVILLS  
21 Horse Fair,  
Banbury, Oxon.  
Tel: (0295) 3535

### SLADE GREEN, ERITH, KENT



65,000 sq. ft.  
MODERN INDUSTRIAL BUILDING  
and  
3 ACRE SITE FOR OPEN STORAGE  
OR DEVELOPMENT

FREEHOLD FOR SALE  
SAVILLS, London Office, 01-499 8644

### COWLEY, OXFORD TO LET

LIGHT INDUSTRIAL  
WAREHOUSE PREMISES  
GROSS AREA 5,000 sq. ft.

Adjacent to:  
NEW OFFICE PROJECT  
APPROX GROSS AREA 5,500 sq. ft.  
AVAILABLE DECEMBER, 1974

SAVILLS, 21 Horse Fair, Banbury, Oxfordshire  
Tel: (0295) 3535

### NORWICH

10,000 sq. ft.  
WAREHOUSE  
ACCOMMODATION  
Overlooking Ring Road  
75p per sq. ft.

25 year full Repairing  
and Insuring Lease with  
5 year Rent Reviews

SAVILLS,  
8/10 Upper King Street,  
Norwich. Tel: (0603) 29121

EAST  
ANGlia  
INDEPENDENT  
TYRE  
DISTRIBUTORSHIP  
FOR SALE  
AS A  
GOING CONCERN  
Gross turnover  
£150,000 p.a. approx.

SAVILLS,  
8/10 Upper King Street,  
Norwich, Norfolk.  
Tel: (0603) 29121

### BRAINTREE ESSEX

FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
22.65 Acres  
INDUSTRIAL  
SITE  
SAVILLS, 8 West Stockwell Street,  
Colchester, Essex  
Tel: (0206) 47041

## INVESTMENTS

### MARGATE, KENT

PRIME MODERN WAREHOUSE INVESTMENT

30,000 sq. ft.

Public Company Covenant

#### FOR SALE

Initial Yield 10%

Ref. T.JAS

SAVILLS, London Office, 01-499 8644

### SWINDON

MODERN OFFICE &amp; SHOP INVESTMENT

Tenants include Midland Bank &amp; Department of the Environment

£70,000 FREEHOLD

Ref. T.JAS

SAVILLS, London Office, 01-499 8644

A Development by

### CARING DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

in association with Abbey Life

### THE CENTRE OF THE SOUTH-EAST

### THE LARKFIELD TRADING ESTATE

Maidstone, Kent. 310,000 sq. ft.

MEDEA TOWNS  
DARTFORD TUNNELLAMSTON  
AIRPORT  
DOVER

MAIDSTONE

ASHFORD AIRPORT  
PROPOSED  
CHANNEL TUNNEL

LONDON

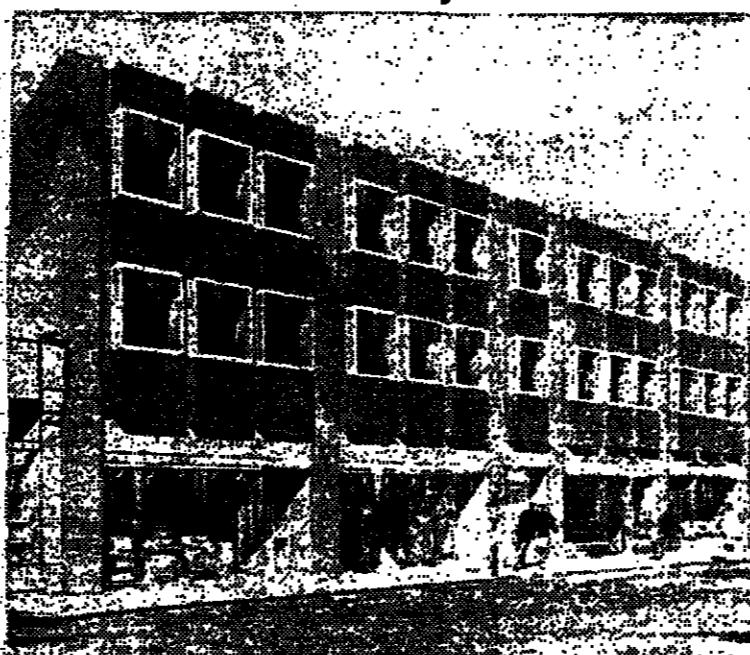
FIRST PHASE  
of 4 Units  
Two Remain  
28,700 & 33,600 sq. ft.

SECOND PHASE  
of  
230,000 sq. ft.  
(Tenants requirements can be incorporated)

Joint Sole Agents:

WALTER & FORKALL SAVILLS  
20 Grosvenor Hill, Berkeley St, London W1X 0HQ  
Telephone 01-499 8644 Telex 263796

### DULWICH, S.E.22



A NEW SHOP AND OFFICE DEVELOPMENT  
OFFICE ACCOMMODATION RETAIL AREA

5,500 sq. ft.  
4,297 sq. ft.  
(511 m<sup>2</sup>)  
(399 m<sup>2</sup>)  
can be divided

SAVILLS, London Office, 01-499 8644

#### REQUIRED

We are seeking on behalf of retained clients between  
10,000 sq. ft. and 15,000 sq. ft. of FREEHOLD OR  
LONG LEASEHOLD OFFICE ACCOMMODATION  
within a 40 mile radius of Reading

SAVILLS, London Office, 01-499 8644 Ref. D.J.T

### CITY OFFICES

LONG LEASE FOR SALE  
SELF-CONTAINED OFFICE BUILDING  
DYSART STREET, E.C.2

6,525 sq. ft. (606 m<sup>2</sup>)

Prospective purchasers must be residents of  
Hackney Borough able to obtain planning consent  
for office user.

All enquiries to Joint Sole Agents  
RICHARD ELLIS, 64 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3PS  
Tel: 01-283 3090

SAVILLS, London Office, 01-499 8644

ECONOMICALLY  
PRICED  
CITY OFFICES  
Lease For Sale

5,515 sq. ft.  
(512 m<sup>2</sup>)

First Floor  
Blomfield House,  
London Wall, E.C.2.

SAVILLS,  
London Office,  
01-499 8644

OFFICE  
LEASE  
FOR SALE  
with all  
modern amenities

1,937 sq. ft.  
(180 m<sup>2</sup>)

Second Floor  
Imperial House,  
Kingsway, W.C.2.

SAVILLS,  
London Office,  
01-499 8644

LEASE  
FOR SALE  
CITY OFFICES

635 sq. ft.  
(59 m<sup>2</sup>)

Second Floor  
Blomfield House  
London Wall, E.C.2.

SAVILLS,  
London Office,  
01-499 8644

### BLACKHEATH

SHOP AND RESIDENTIAL  
ACCOMMODATION

#### FREEHOLD FOR SALE

SAVILLS,  
London Office, 01-499 8644

### CLAPHAM

SHOP PREMISES  
IN MULTIPLE POSITION  
LEASE FOR SALE

SAVILLS,  
London Office, 01-499 8644

### HORSHAM, SURREY

Town Centre



PRESTIGE SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING  
6,577 sq. ft. TO LET

SAVILLS, London Office, 01-499 8644

### HAVERHILL, SUFFOLK

71 ACRES INDUSTRIAL LAND  
Custom built units

#### FOR PURCHASE OR LEASE

LARGE INDIVIDUAL  
FULLY SERVICES SITES  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
OR TO LET ON GROUND LEASE

SAVILLS, 8 West Stockwell Street, Colchester, Essex.  
Tel: (0206) 47041

also  
LARGE  
DISTRIBUTION  
WAREHOUSE SITE

Adjacent A604  
Unit to be constructed  
to Tenants requirements

### EUROPE

#### THE NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE PRIME SHOP  
SPUISTRAAT  
AMSTERDAM 2 PRIMESHOPS  
NIEUWENDIJK

AMSTERDAM SHOP INVESTMENT FOR SALE  
KALVERSTRAAT

ROTTERDAM WAREHOUSE/  
INDUSTRIAL SPACE  
BUILT TO TENANTS  
REQUIREMENTS

AMSTERDAM OFFICE BUILDING FOR SALE  
HERENGRACHT  
(250 m<sup>2</sup>) (£39,000)

SAVILLS, Amsteldijk 38, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.  
Tel: (010 31 20) 763502. Telex: 17065

Associate Firms  
W. H. Cooke & Arkwright Wales & Hereford  
John Sale & Partners Northumberland & Scotland  
J. T. Sutherland Brechin Angus Scotland  
Cabinet Roux Paris  
Europe: Savills Amsterdam

SAVILLS

20 Grosvenor Hill, London W1X 0HQ Telephone 01-499 8644  
Telex 263796  
BANBURY BECCLES CHELMSFORD COLCHESTER CROYDON FAKENHAM FARNHAM  
HALSTEAD HEREFORD HOLY KING'S LYNN LINCOLN NORWICH STOCKPORT WIMBORNE

## Women's Appointments also on page 11

### SECRETARIAL

### FOR THE MAYBE GRIM DAYS AHEAD OF US

Consider these secure jobs which offer considerable prospects.

**OIL & FINANCE** a world where the people are friendly and efficient. Executive Secretary with personnel required for secretarial and admin. duties. £12,000-14,000. 40 hours. 25 days p.a. **WELL EDUCATED** mature-minded Secretary required for unusual type Personnel Officer of short set-up. He deals solely with sorting out the personnel problems of the company. They do not leave. To 30-35 plus large increase after 3 years. S.M. 9661.

**FR/ADVERTISING MAN** in W1 needs excellent Secretary. Must be attractive and socially able to mix with top people and attend functions. Also needs to be confidential, perceptive and a sense of humor plus organising ability to delegate a lot. Around £2,000. S.M. 9151.

### WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT? Temporary and 'HIGH FLYING' Secretaries!

Porting seriously over the ads, comparing the rates, weighing up the pros and cons, going halves. Then, in one joyful visit, getting it all together, worth while. Director-level. Temporary assignments, top rates and the special pleasure of being a member of a most respected team of temps—affectionately known as the gorgeous Guiness Girls! Welcome—Coffee's ready!

JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU  
110a Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3.  
(opposite Harrods)  
01-589 8807

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Personal Secretary to Deputy Director, Executive Officer, scale £1,600-2,000. 40 hours. 25 days p.a. to Board approval. Starting salary according to experience. Shortland假期. Annual holiday plus Institute days. Interesting position in University. Good opportunities for application gives details of education and career and name and address of one referee. Results of the Selection. University of London Institute of Education, 26 Queen's Gate, London SW7 1EH. Tel: 01-589 7753 and quoting ref. 'EO/DD'.

### The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, W1

Secretary/auditor now with medical terminology required for the Department of Medicine. Contact with wards and students. 4 weeks holiday per annum. Salary £15-£22 per week according to age and experience. Please ring 01-658 8553, Ext. 7532.

### HOTEL SECRETARY/P.A.

The Catering Manager of this large new hotel needs a bright, up-to-date P.A. who will enjoy meeting people and being involved in varied and interesting work. 3 weeks holiday plus free lunches in hotel restaurant. For further details please contact the Employment Officer, The Tower Hotel, St. Katherine's Way, London E1 9LD. Tel: 01-481 2575, ext. 2262.

### PARTNERSHIP

WITH PUBLICITY MANAGER Great opportunity for bright, ambitious young Secretary to slip into the fast moving, high pressure office of a major British company as partner to the hardworking Publicity Manager. Very varied and busy involvement and responsibility. To £2,000. Mrs. Addison, CHALLONERS, 5/7 Brampton Rd., S.W.3. 581 2731.

### PLAY IT COOL

Delightful denim M.D. of large successful publishing company needs a young efficient Secretary who can cope with a variety of interests. Good opportunities. £1,200-1,500. W.C.1. offices, subsidised restaurant and super discounts on holidays, products etc. Miss Addison, CHALLONERS, 19/23 Oxford St., W.1. 437 9030.

### £2,250 P.A.

For female Personal Assistant, responsible for two Fleet Street offices. Good opportunities for a girl with good typists and telephone manner and ability to cope. 3 weeks holiday plus free lunches. Good prospects to right girl. In first instance. Tel: 0782 3271 or 0403 65496.

### SECRETARY

£12-20 required for a girl of some experience in W.1. office they designed themselves. Interesting work top salary plus 1.5% bonus. Good prospects. Tel: 01-589 8551. Christine White, 935 0881.

### ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT?

We can offer you more job satisfaction by offering you a wide variety of temporary secretarial and administrative work in the publishing field. Ring Grosvenor Bureau, 499 6566.

### MEDICAL SECRETARIES

Temporary or permanent wanted now to work all over London. Phone Rosemary Lawson, ALFRED MARKS BUREAU, 486 6771.

### TWO OR THREE MONTHS

to spare? Secretaries not spent their professional life in secretarial work. High rates with bonus plus holiday pay. Telephone: Bob Squires, 930 0641.

### SECRETARY £2,500

Secretary required for Managing Director and Personal Assistant. £1,500-2,000 plus benefits with full secretarial ability. £2,500 plus bonus.

### MEDICAL SECRETARIES

Temporary or permanent wanted now to work all over London. Phone Rosemary Lawson, ALFRED MARKS BUREAU, 486 6771.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

### SECRETARY

£2,000 for girl Friday! A girl with good intelligence, good secretarial ability to start in August. Interesting job offer-bound for. S.W.1. Ring Bevrie Flower, 431 2331.

## MOTOR CARS

TRIUMPH STAG  
M Reg. Automatic. 5,000 miles.  
with black leather. Soft top.  
Top up. 1973. 2 door. 4.9 Lit.  
cc. 2 seats. Driver outside. Ex-  
cel condition. £1,650. Tel offices  
56 4366. Gt. Gt. 01-54 0029.

## XJ12 JAGUAR

1973. Only  
1 miles from new. Service only  
revised. Electric windows and  
Lavender with beige trim.  
250. Tel. 021-553 2099.

## PINK PANTHER

M, V12 E type. 10,000  
Hd and soft top. £2,500.

Gt. Gt. 01-54 0029.

## ANCIA FLAVIA

16,000 miles. Maroon  
HD. 01-540 030. Leaving

Brugge Green (Kent)  
2364

HISPISTEAD OF  
KENSINGTON

FOR YOUR NEW  
CEREDES-MECZ  
VIA

PA ROMEO  
101 NSU  
SAAB BENSINGEN  
West Park Ave. W.11  
01-727 0611

PEAM RAPIER. 2-door. Im-  
maculate. With overdrive. Hid-  
den radio. In side window.  
Hid. door handle. 1971. 2.0 Lit.  
cc. 1000 miles. Tel. 01-738 7881

JOYCE & BENTLEY

TE DODD &  
SOCIATES LTD.  
VSS COTTAGE  
wife selection of Rolls  
Royce. Motor Cars  
and their accessories  
Aldershot Road, N.W.4  
01-522 4792

## SILVER GHOST

The most elegant and  
best built original cars  
put on offer. Low and  
powerful cabriolet.  
Immaculate order.  
six and trim  
22,000

Show or what have  
you welcome to  
exceptionally impos-  
sible if required  
F KENSINGTON  
Grosvenor Mews,  
London, S.W.7.  
01-584 7444

Rolls Royce Silver  
Phantom. Full Money.  
A Sovereign 4.2 Auto.  
Maj. Supro. 01-584 7444.

1973. 20,000 miles.  
1973. 2 door. 4.2 Lit.  
cc. 1000 miles. Tel. 01-584 7444.

WANTED  
ROLLS-ROYCE 1973  
Silver Shadow. 4.2 Lit.  
cc. 1000 miles. Tel. 01-584 7444.

CAR HIRE

ROLLS-ROYCE 1973  
Silver Shadow. 4.2 Lit.  
cc. 1000 miles. Tel. 01-584 7444.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TEACHER seeks interesting job abroad  
for summer holidays. Gt. Gt. 01-54 0029.

1974. 21. 1.25 & £1,000.  
Non-smoker preferred. Gt. Gt. 01-54 0029.

ROLLS-ROYCE 1973  
Silver Shadow. 4.2 Lit.  
cc. 1000 miles. Tel. 01-584 7444.

1973. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.45. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.30. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part 7. 1.25 & £1,000.

7.35. Industrial Grand Tour.  
part

